

Sealed Proposals.
PROPOSALS FOR OATS.H. Knox Taylor's Column.
C H E A P !Railroads.
FIRST DIVISION
ST. PAUL & PACIFIC R. R.On and after MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7th,
Passenger Trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST.

MORNING.

Leaves St. Paul..... 6:30 A. M.

Leaves Anthony..... 6:45 A. M.

Leaves Macomber..... 9:10 A. M.

Leaves Anoka..... 9:45 A. M.

Leaves St. Anthony..... 10:25 A. M.

Arrive at Elk River.....

10:25 A. M.

GOING EAST.

MORNING.

Leaves Elk River..... 7:45 A. M.

Leaves Isca..... 8:30 A. M.

Leaves Macomber..... 9:10 A. M.

Leaves St. Anthony..... 9:45 A. M.

Leaves Anoka..... 10:25 A. M.

Arrive at St. Paul.....

10:25 A. M.

TICKETS will be sold at the Standard Office, and no extra time will be collected by the Conductor.

DAILY FREIGHT TRAINS.

Going East..... A. M.

Going West..... 4:30 P. M.

april 1st F. R. DELANO, Sup't.

CHEAPER!

H. KNOX TAYLOR

Having been in New York at just the right time,
was enabled to buy his stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

at the lowest price, and can therefore sell them
to his customers

At Very Low Prices.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY,

For when we have to purchase again we shall
have to get higher prices.

WE HAVE A VERY COMPLETE STOCK OF

DRESS GOODS

Cloths and Cassimeres,

Brown and Bleached Muslins,

Ticking, Stripes, &c.,

Gloves and Hosiery,

Yankee Notions.

We also keep the celebrated

"Duplex Elliptic Skirts,"

which we purchased after the

Great Reduction in Prices.

We also have a splendid stock of

Spring and Summer Shawls.

Cloth Sacs and Circulars.

—ALSO—

BASQUETINES.

We shall receive in a few days a very fine stock of

Black Silk Sacs,

Black Silk Circulars,

Black Silk Basquetines.

All of which we offer very low to our customers for cash.

REMEMBER THIS PLACE,

JULIUS BAUER & CO.,

69 Washington-
St., Chicago, Ill.

New York Warerooms, 630 Broadway.

Wholesale Agents for the U. S. for

WM. KNABE & CO'S

CELEBRATED

Gold Medal Piano Forte.

EMPORIUM.

WAREHOUSES IN

"Crosby's Opera House,"

60 WASHINGTON STREET.

New York Warerooms, 630 Broadway.

Wholesale Agents for the U. S. for

WM. KNABE & CO'S

CELEBRATED

Gold Medal Piano Forte & Co.

EMPIRE.

AND OTHER FIRST-CLASS PIANOS.

We have the LARGEST and BEST ASSORTMENT of Pianos, Fortes, & Organs, for Power and Sweets of Tones, Easy and Agreeable to Listen to, and for the most elegant and refined of Performers, and with confidence to all others who are in need of a wholesome, agreeable, and refined instrument, and for the most exacting demand for these Pianos has induced me to give them publicity, so that those who are in need of such, may buy them, and be convinced of their value, and may try them and be convinced of their efficacy.

SWAIN'S BOURBON BITTERS.

They are made of ingredients selected and prepared by a Master Distiller, and are, however, with their tonic properties, are both palatable and pleasant, with sufficient strength to purify the system, and like a charm when taken according to direction, as a cure for all diseases, including Hydrocephalus, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Ailments, Loss of Appetite, Lowness of Spirit, and other Complaints.

SWAIN'S BOURBON BITTERS.

They are made of ingredients selected and prepared by a Master Distiller, and are, however, with their tonic properties, are both palatable and pleasant, with sufficient strength to purify the system, and like a charm when taken according to direction, as a cure for all diseases, including Hydrocephalus, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Ailments, Loss of Appetite, Lowness of Spirit, and other Complaints.

SWAIN'S BOURBON BITTERS.

They are made of ingredients selected and prepared by a Master Distiller, and are, however, with their tonic properties, are both palatable and pleasant, with sufficient strength to purify the system, and like a charm when taken according to direction, as a cure for all diseases, including Hydrocephalus, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Ailments, Loss of Appetite, Lowness of Spirit, and other Complaints.

SWAIN'S BOURBON BITTERS.

They are made of ingredients selected and prepared by a Master Distiller, and are, however, with their tonic properties, are both palatable and pleasant, with sufficient strength to purify the system, and like a charm when taken according to direction, as a cure for all diseases, including Hydrocephalus, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Ailments, Loss of Appetite, Lowness of Spirit, and other Complaints.

SWAIN'S BOURBON BITTERS.

They are made of ingredients selected and prepared by a Master Distiller, and are, however, with their tonic properties, are both palatable and pleasant, with sufficient strength to purify the system, and like a charm when taken according to direction, as a cure for all diseases, including Hydrocephalus, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Ailments, Loss of Appetite, Lowness of Spirit, and other Complaints.

SWAIN'S BOURBON BITTERS.

They are made of ingredients selected and prepared by a Master Distiller, and are, however, with their tonic properties, are both palatable and pleasant, with sufficient strength to purify the system, and like a charm when taken according to direction, as a cure for all diseases, including Hydrocephalus, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Ailments, Loss of Appetite, Lowness of Spirit, and other Complaints.

SWAIN'S BOURBON BITTERS.

They are made of ingredients selected and prepared by a Master Distiller, and are, however, with their tonic properties, are both palatable and pleasant, with sufficient strength to purify the system, and like a charm when taken according to direction, as a cure for all diseases, including Hydrocephalus, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Ailments, Loss of Appetite, Lowness of Spirit, and other Complaints.

SWAIN'S BOURBON BITTERS.

They are made of ingredients selected and prepared by a Master Distiller, and are, however, with their tonic properties, are both palatable and pleasant, with sufficient strength to purify the system, and like a charm when taken according to direction, as a cure for all diseases, including Hydrocephalus, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Ailments, Loss of Appetite, Lowness of Spirit, and other Complaints.

SWAIN'S BOURBON BITTERS.

They are made of ingredients selected and prepared by a Master Distiller, and are, however, with their tonic properties, are both palatable and pleasant, with sufficient strength to purify the system, and like a charm when taken according to direction, as a cure for all diseases, including Hydrocephalus, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Ailments, Loss of Appetite, Lowness of Spirit, and other Complaints.

SWAIN'S BOURBON BITTERS.

They are made of ingredients selected and prepared by a Master Distiller, and are, however, with their tonic properties, are both palatable and pleasant, with sufficient strength to purify the system, and like a charm when taken according to direction, as a cure for all diseases, including Hydrocephalus, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Ailments, Loss of Appetite, Lowness of Spirit, and other Complaints.

SWAIN'S BOURBON BITTERS.

They are made of ingredients selected and prepared by a Master Distiller, and are, however, with their tonic properties, are both palatable and pleasant, with sufficient strength to purify the system, and like a charm when taken according to direction, as a cure for all diseases, including Hydrocephalus, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Ailments, Loss of Appetite, Lowness of Spirit, and other Complaints.

SWAIN'S BOURBON BITTERS.

They are made of ingredients selected and prepared by a Master Distiller, and are, however, with their tonic properties, are both palatable and pleasant, with sufficient strength to purify the system, and like a charm when taken according to direction, as a cure for all diseases, including Hydrocephalus, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Ailments, Loss of Appetite, Lowness of Spirit, and other Complaints.

SWAIN'S BOURBON BITTERS.

They are made of ingredients selected and prepared by a Master Distiller, and are, however, with their tonic properties, are both palatable and pleasant, with sufficient strength to purify the system, and like a charm when taken according to direction, as a cure for all diseases, including Hydrocephalus, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Ailments, Loss of Appetite, Lowness of Spirit, and other Complaints.

SWAIN'S BOURBON BITTERS.

They are made of ingredients selected and prepared by a Master Distiller, and are, however, with their tonic properties, are both palatable and pleasant, with sufficient strength to purify the system, and like a charm when taken according to direction, as a cure for all diseases, including Hydrocephalus, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Ailments, Loss of Appetite, Lowness of Spirit, and other Complaints.

SWAIN'S BOURBON BITTERS.

They are made of ingredients selected and prepared by a Master Distiller, and are, however, with their tonic properties, are both palatable and pleasant, with sufficient strength to purify the system, and like a charm when taken according to direction, as a cure for all diseases, including Hydrocephalus, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Ailments, Loss of Appetite, Lowness of Spirit, and other Complaints.

SWAIN'S BOURBON BITTERS.

They are made of ingredients selected and prepared by a Master Distiller, and are, however, with their tonic properties, are both palatable and pleasant, with sufficient strength to purify the system, and like a charm when taken according to direction, as a cure for all diseases, including Hydrocephalus, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Ailments, Loss of Appetite, Lowness of Spirit, and other Complaints.

SWAIN'S BOURBON BITTERS.

They are made of ingredients selected and prepared by a Master Distiller, and are, however, with their tonic properties, are both palatable and pleasant, with sufficient strength to purify the system, and like a charm when taken according to direction, as a cure for all diseases, including Hydrocephalus, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Ailments, Loss of Appetite, Lowness of Spirit, and other Complaints.

SWAIN'S BOURBON BITTERS.

They are made of ingredients selected and prepared by a Master Distiller, and are, however, with their tonic properties, are both palatable and pleasant, with sufficient strength to purify the system, and like a charm when taken according to direction, as a cure for all diseases, including Hydrocephalus, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Ailments, Loss of Appetite, Lowness of Spirit, and other Complaints.

SWAIN'S BOURBON BITTERS.

They are made of ingredients selected and prepared by a Master Distiller, and are, however, with their tonic properties, are both palatable and pleasant, with sufficient strength to purify the system, and like a charm when taken according to direction, as a cure for all diseases, including Hydrocephalus, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Ailments, Loss of Appetite, Lowness of Spirit, and other Complaints.

SWAIN'S BOURBON BITTERS.

They are made of ingredients selected and prepared by a Master Distiller, and are, however, with their tonic properties, are both palatable and pleasant, with sufficient strength to purify the system, and like a charm when taken according to direction, as a cure for all diseases, including Hydrocephalus, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Ailments, Loss of Appetite, Lowness of Spirit, and other Complaints.

SWAIN'S BOURBON BITTERS.

They are made of ingredients selected and prepared by a Master Distiller, and are, however, with their tonic properties, are both palatable and pleasant, with sufficient strength to purify the system, and like a charm when taken according to direction, as a cure for all diseases, including Hydrocephalus, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Ailments, Loss of Appetite, Lowness of Spirit, and other Complaints.

SWAIN'S BOURBON BITTERS.

They are made of ingredients selected and prepared by a Master Distiller, and are, however, with their tonic properties, are both palatable and pleasant, with sufficient strength to purify the system, and like a charm when taken according to direction, as a cure for all diseases, including Hydrocephalus, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Ailments, Loss of Appetite, Lowness of Spirit, and other Complaints.

SWAIN'S BOURBON BITTERS.

They are made of ingredients selected and prepared by a Master Distiller, and are, however, with their tonic properties, are both palatable and pleasant, with sufficient strength to purify the system, and like a charm when taken according to direction, as a cure for all diseases, including Hydrocephalus, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Ailments, Loss of Appetite, Lowness of Spirit, and other Complaints.

SWAIN'S BOURBON BITTERS.

They are made of ingredients selected and prepared by a Master Distiller, and are, however, with their tonic properties, are both palatable and pleasant, with sufficient strength to purify the system, and like a charm when taken according to direction, as a cure for all diseases, including Hydrocephalus, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Ailments, Loss of Appetite, Lowness of Spirit, and other Complaints.

SWAIN'S BOURBON BITTERS.

They are made of ingredients selected and prepared by a Master Distiller, and are, however, with their tonic properties, are both palatable and pleasant, with sufficient strength to purify the system, and like a charm when taken according to direction, as a cure for all diseases, including Hydrocephalus, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Ailments, Loss of Appetite, Lowness of Spirit, and other Complaints.

SWAIN'S BOURBON BITTERS.

They are made of ingredients selected and prepared by a Master Distiller, and are, however, with their tonic properties, are both palatable and pleasant, with sufficient strength to purify the system, and like a charm when taken according to direction, as a cure for all diseases, including Hydrocephalus, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Ailments, Loss of Appetite, Lowness of Spirit, and other Complaints.

SWAIN'S BOURBON BITTERS.

They are made of ingredients selected and prepared by a Master Distiller, and are, however, with their tonic properties, are both palatable and pleasant, with sufficient strength to purify the system, and like a charm when taken according to direction, as a cure for all diseases, including Hydrocephalus, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Ailments, Loss of Appetite, Lowness of Spirit, and other Complaints.

SWAIN'S BOURBON BITTERS.

They are made of ingredients selected and prepared by a Master Distiller, and are, however, with their tonic properties, are both palatable and pleasant, with sufficient strength to purify the system, and like a charm when taken according to direction, as a cure for all diseases, including Hydrocephalus, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Ailments, Loss of Appetite, Lowness of Spirit, and other Complaints.

THE CITY.

FACTS VS. FANCIES.

How Some Things are Done as Well As Others.

Peculiarities of the "Green Eyed Monster."

Sibley Developments in the Southern District.

What St. Paul has done for the Soldiers.

It is well known to our readers that there is a Minnesota Department connected with the Sanitary Fair now in progress in Chicago, but there are also a few particulars connected with the organization of this department which are unknown to the public, and as they may not be wholly uninteresting, especially to the patriotic people of Southern Minnesota, we herewith present them for perusal.

During the winter the managers of the Sanitary Fair appointed Rev. Edward Eggleston, of Winona, special agent for the State of Minnesota. In pursuance of that appointment Mr. Eggleston wrote in February last to W. L. Wilson, Esq., of this city, the Secretary, and to Governor Miller, the President of the State branch of the Sanitary Commission, inviting the co-operation of that organization in the movement to have a Minnesota Department at the Chicago Fair.

This co-operation was cordially pledged, and by special request of the special agent, the Executive Committee of the State branch selected the ladies, who were to have the general management of the Minnesota Department. The ladies selected were, Mrs. Thomas Simpkin, Winona; Mrs. C. G. Ripley, Chatfield; Mrs. H. A. Swift, St. Peter; Mrs. Cyrus Aldrich, Minneapolis; Mrs. J. Alexander, Ramsey; Mrs. J. C. Barbank and Mrs. J. H. Stewart, St. Paul.

The tempest in a teapot which this selection made among the patriotic ladies of Winona and Olmsted Counties, was something fearful, even for a venerable marine who had spent his life upon the seas, to behold. This tempestuous upheaval was not in the least reciprocated by the ladies of St. Paul who had already commenced to labor zealously for the Fair, never dreaming in their innocent ignorance that it was a mortal offence to their patriotic sisters of the Southern District to obtain donations in this terrible city. It would, perhaps, have been as well to have kept the matter out of the newspapers, as we had intended to do, but the editor of the Winona Republican, in writing from Chicago, opened the subject in this style:

"The Executive Committee direct me to inform that neither the *Ladies' Committee* from St. Paul ever suggested for a moment that our cause for benevolence would have been endangered had it not been for the generosity of Mrs. J. C. Burbank, who alone, of all the ladies, gave an amount of \$100—quite one-half of that which was made at its appearance from St. Paul."

The Executive Committee, presided over by Mrs. Simpkin, of Winona, and Mrs. Buck, Mrs. West, Mrs. Blanchard, Miss Wilson, Mrs. C. G. Ripley, Mrs. H. A. Swift, the only ones that appear to take an active interest in the matter at all, or even to appear here—Mrs. Burbank, of St. Paul, excused.

"It is, perhaps, as well to note here the error in the above which was probably unintentional. Mrs. Burbank, while entitled to great credit for her donations, did not claim to present the articles mentioned as coming from herself, but submitted therewith a list of the donors."

The following extract from a letter written at Winona on the 10th of March, by Mr. Eggleston to Gov. Miller, may aid in relieving the anxious minds of our patriotic friends in Winona and Olmsted counties, &c., who appear to be surprised at the presence of but one lady from St. Paul:

"I cannot refrain from expressing the greatest surprise that the Committee, instead of appointing, as I urged, a smaller number of ladies than that suggested by the Ladies' Branch, have seen fit to increase the number. It is, of course, a simple difference of opinion between the Executive Committee and myself, but I trust that you will assure the Committee that we could not have realized all the bearings of their action in this matter. My proposition, you will remember, was to commit the superintendence of the department to three ladies, energetic and experienced in Sanitary labors, one from each of the three principal cities of Minnesota. I suggested three, because it was impossible to find three who were willing to make the entire effort, that the expense should be as light as possible, because a small number would give greater unity of action, and because I knew there would be many other Minnesota ladies who would give their time to the Minnesota Department without expense."

"The cordial greeting extended by the Southern Minnesota ladies to the ladies of St. Paul, is a trifling matter, which, though it prevented an active effort in this particular direction, is two insignificant to be, and we are happy to learn, is not to be, heartily ashamed of their conduct. Instead of a feeling of jealousy, the ladies of St. Paul, are pleased to see Winona, Olmsted, or any other counties, active in their labors for the soldiers. We shall, however, have the slightest objection to the formation of a Southern Minnesota Department if a similar occasion should arise, and possibly it would be a better for all concerned, to have St. Paul be a separate department to three ladies, energetic and experienced in the principal cities of Minnesota. This impulsive action of the Executive Committee has completely hedged up my way in reaching Southern Minnesota, for *stealthy* section of St. Paul prevails through this whole section—a jealousy not likely to be allayed by the fact that the ladies of the seven ladies from one ward in the Southern Minnesota ladies in regard to this, I may say that there are seven ladies in this city who have tendered their services to go to Chicago *at their own expense* and devote themselves to the department."

"I certainly ought to be heard in this matter, and that the superintendence of the seven ladies of the committee from St. Paul, is expected that either one of these counties will contribute two or three times as much to the Fair as Ramsey County. It is proper that St. Paul should arrogate to itself the practical control of the department when no one else is willing to do it, but the contributions of the city will be as large as that of the principal wheat-growing counties. This impulsive action of the Executive Committee has completely hedged up my way in reaching Southern Minnesota, for *stealthy* section of St. Paul prevails through this whole section—a jealousy not likely to be allayed by the fact that the ladies of the seven ladies from one ward in the Southern Minnesota ladies in regard to this, I may say that there are seven ladies in this city who have tendered their services to go to Chicago *at their own expense* and devote themselves to the department."

"I sincerely ought to be heard in this matter, and that the superintendence of the seven ladies of the committee from St. Paul, was to be appointed by the State Branch, was my own. With the profoundest respect, for the ladies on the Committee, I must say that if the present arrangement is continued I must resign my position as special agent."

"I sincerely ought to be heard in this matter, and that the superintendence of the seven ladies of the committee from St. Paul, was to be appointed by the State Branch, was my own. With the profoundest respect, for the ladies on the Committee, I must say that if the present arrangement is continued I must resign my position as special agent."

"I sincerely ought to be heard in this matter, and that the superintendence of the seven ladies of the committee from St. Paul, was to be appointed by the State Branch, was my own. With the profoundest respect, for the ladies on the Committee, I must say that if the present arrangement is continued I must resign my position as special agent."

"I sincerely ought to be heard in this matter, and that the superintendence of the seven ladies of the committee from St. Paul, was to be appointed by the State Branch, was my own. With the profoundest respect, for the ladies on the Committee, I must say that if the present arrangement is continued I must resign my position as special agent."

"I sincerely ought to be heard in this matter, and that the superintendence of the seven ladies of the committee from St. Paul, was to be appointed by the State Branch, was my own. With the profoundest respect, for the ladies on the Committee, I must say that if the present arrangement is continued I must resign my position as special agent."

"I sincerely ought to be heard in this matter, and that the superintendence of the seven ladies of the committee from St. Paul, was to be appointed by the State Branch, was my own. With the profoundest respect, for the ladies on the Committee, I must say that if the present arrangement is continued I must resign my position as special agent."

"I sincerely ought to be heard in this matter, and that the superintendence of the seven ladies of the committee from St. Paul, was to be appointed by the State Branch, was my own. With the profoundest respect, for the ladies on the Committee, I must say that if the present arrangement is continued I must resign my position as special agent."

"I sincerely ought to be heard in this matter, and that the superintendence of the seven ladies of the committee from St. Paul, was to be appointed by the State Branch, was my own. With the profoundest respect, for the ladies on the Committee, I must say that if the present arrangement is continued I must resign my position as special agent."

"I sincerely ought to be heard in this matter, and that the superintendence of the seven ladies of the committee from St. Paul, was to be appointed by the State Branch, was my own. With the profoundest respect, for the ladies on the Committee, I must say that if the present arrangement is continued I must resign my position as special agent."

"I sincerely ought to be heard in this matter, and that the superintendence of the seven ladies of the committee from St. Paul, was to be appointed by the State Branch, was my own. With the profoundest respect, for the ladies on the Committee, I must say that if the present arrangement is continued I must resign my position as special agent."

"I sincerely ought to be heard in this matter, and that the superintendence of the seven ladies of the committee from St. Paul, was to be appointed by the State Branch, was my own. With the profoundest respect, for the ladies on the Committee, I must say that if the present arrangement is continued I must resign my position as special agent."

"I sincerely ought to be heard in this matter, and that the superintendence of the seven ladies of the committee from St. Paul, was to be appointed by the State Branch, was my own. With the profoundest respect, for the ladies on the Committee, I must say that if the present arrangement is continued I must resign my position as special agent."

"I sincerely ought to be heard in this matter, and that the superintendence of the seven ladies of the committee from St. Paul, was to be appointed by the State Branch, was my own. With the profoundest respect, for the ladies on the Committee, I must say that if the present arrangement is continued I must resign my position as special agent."

"I sincerely ought to be heard in this matter, and that the superintendence of the seven ladies of the committee from St. Paul, was to be appointed by the State Branch, was my own. With the profoundest respect, for the ladies on the Committee, I must say that if the present arrangement is continued I must resign my position as special agent."

"I sincerely ought to be heard in this matter, and that the superintendence of the seven ladies of the committee from St. Paul, was to be appointed by the State Branch, was my own. With the profoundest respect, for the ladies on the Committee, I must say that if the present arrangement is continued I must resign my position as special agent."

"I sincerely ought to be heard in this matter, and that the superintendence of the seven ladies of the committee from St. Paul, was to be appointed by the State Branch, was my own. With the profoundest respect, for the ladies on the Committee, I must say that if the present arrangement is continued I must resign my position as special agent."

"I sincerely ought to be heard in this matter, and that the superintendence of the seven ladies of the committee from St. Paul, was to be appointed by the State Branch, was my own. With the profoundest respect, for the ladies on the Committee, I must say that if the present arrangement is continued I must resign my position as special agent."

"I sincerely ought to be heard in this matter, and that the superintendence of the seven ladies of the committee from St. Paul, was to be appointed by the State Branch, was my own. With the profoundest respect, for the ladies on the Committee, I must say that if the present arrangement is continued I must resign my position as special agent."

"I sincerely ought to be heard in this matter, and that the superintendence of the seven ladies of the committee from St. Paul, was to be appointed by the State Branch, was my own. With the profoundest respect, for the ladies on the Committee, I must say that if the present arrangement is continued I must resign my position as special agent."

"I sincerely ought to be heard in this matter, and that the superintendence of the seven ladies of the committee from St. Paul, was to be appointed by the State Branch, was my own. With the profoundest respect, for the ladies on the Committee, I must say that if the present arrangement is continued I must resign my position as special agent."

"I sincerely ought to be heard in this matter, and that the superintendence of the seven ladies of the committee from St. Paul, was to be appointed by the State Branch, was my own. With the profoundest respect, for the ladies on the Committee, I must say that if the present arrangement is continued I must resign my position as special agent."

"I sincerely ought to be heard in this matter, and that the superintendence of the seven ladies of the committee from St. Paul, was to be appointed by the State Branch, was my own. With the profoundest respect, for the ladies on the Committee, I must say that if the present arrangement is continued I must resign my position as special agent."

"I sincerely ought to be heard in this matter, and that the superintendence of the seven ladies of the committee from St. Paul, was to be appointed by the State Branch, was my own. With the profoundest respect, for the ladies on the Committee, I must say that if the present arrangement is continued I must resign my position as special agent."

"I sincerely ought to be heard in this matter, and that the superintendence of the seven ladies of the committee from St. Paul, was to be appointed by the State Branch, was my own. With the profoundest respect, for the ladies on the Committee, I must say that if the present arrangement is continued I must resign my position as special agent."

"I sincerely ought to be heard in this matter, and that the superintendence of the seven ladies of the committee from St. Paul, was to be appointed by the State Branch, was my own. With the profoundest respect, for the ladies on the Committee, I must say that if the present arrangement is continued I must resign my position as special agent."

"I sincerely ought to be heard in this matter, and that the superintendence of the seven ladies of the committee from St. Paul, was to be appointed by the State Branch, was my own. With the profoundest respect, for the ladies on the Committee, I must say that if the present arrangement is continued I must resign my position as special agent."

"I sincerely ought to be heard in this matter, and that the superintendence of the seven ladies of the committee from St. Paul, was to be appointed by the State Branch, was my own. With the profoundest respect, for the ladies on the Committee, I must say that if the present arrangement is continued I must resign my position as special agent."

"I sincerely ought to be heard in this matter, and that the superintendence of the seven ladies of the committee from St. Paul, was to be appointed by the State Branch, was my own. With the profoundest respect, for the ladies on the Committee, I must say that if the present arrangement is continued I must resign my position as special agent."

"I sincerely ought to be heard in this matter, and that the superintendence of the seven ladies of the committee from St. Paul, was to be appointed by the State Branch, was my own. With the profoundest respect, for the ladies on the Committee, I must say that if the present arrangement is continued I must resign my position as special agent."

"I sincerely ought to be heard in this matter, and that the superintendence of the seven ladies of the committee from St. Paul, was to be appointed by the State Branch, was my own. With the profoundest respect, for the ladies on the Committee, I must say that if the present arrangement is continued I must resign my position as special agent."

"I sincerely ought to be heard in this matter, and that the superintendence of the seven ladies of the committee from St. Paul, was to be appointed by the State Branch, was my own. With the profoundest respect, for the ladies on the Committee, I must say that if the present arrangement is continued I must resign my position as special agent."

"I sincerely ought to be heard in this matter, and that the superintendence of the seven ladies of the committee from St. Paul, was to be appointed by the State Branch, was my own. With the profoundest respect, for the ladies on the Committee, I must say that if the present arrangement is continued I must resign my position as special agent."

"I sincerely ought to be heard in this matter, and that the superintendence of the seven ladies of the committee from St. Paul, was to be appointed by the State Branch, was my own. With the profoundest respect, for the ladies on the Committee, I must say that if the present arrangement is continued I must resign my position as special agent."

"I sincerely ought to be heard in this matter, and that the superintendence of the seven ladies of the committee from St. Paul, was to be appointed by the State Branch, was my own. With the profoundest respect, for the ladies on the Committee, I must say that if the present arrangement is continued I must resign my position as special agent."

"I sincerely ought to be heard in this matter, and that the superintendence of the seven ladies of the committee from St. Paul, was to be appointed by the State Branch, was my own. With the profoundest respect, for the ladies on the Committee, I must say that if the present arrangement is continued I must resign my position as special agent."

"I sincerely ought to be heard in this matter, and that the superintendence of the seven ladies of the committee from St. Paul, was to be appointed by the State Branch, was my own. With the profoundest respect, for the ladies on the Committee, I must say that if the present arrangement is continued I must resign my position as special agent."

"I sincerely ought to be heard in this matter, and that the superintendence of the seven ladies of the committee from St. Paul, was to be appointed by the State Branch, was my own. With the profoundest respect, for the ladies on the Committee, I must say that if the present arrangement is continued I must resign my position as special agent."

"I sincerely ought to be heard in this matter, and that the superintendence of the seven ladies of the committee from St. Paul, was to be appointed by the State Branch, was my own. With the profoundest respect, for the ladies on the Committee, I must say that if the present arrangement is continued I must resign my position as special agent."

"I sincerely ought to be heard in this matter, and that the superintendence of the seven ladies of the committee from St. Paul, was to be appointed by the State Branch, was my own. With the profoundest respect, for the ladies on the Committee, I must say that if the present arrangement is continued I must resign my position as special agent."

"I sincerely ought to be heard in this matter, and that the superintendence of the seven ladies of the committee from St. Paul, was to be appointed by the State Branch, was my own. With the profoundest respect, for the ladies on the Committee, I must say that if the present arrangement is continued I must resign my position as special agent."

"I sincerely ought to be heard in this matter, and that the superintendence of the seven ladies of the committee from St. Paul, was to be appointed by the State Branch, was my own. With the profoundest respect, for the ladies on the Committee, I must say that if the present arrangement is continued I must resign my position as special agent."

"I sincerely ought to be heard in this matter, and that the superintendence of the seven ladies of the committee from St. Paul, was to be appointed by the State Branch, was my own. With the profoundest respect, for the ladies on the Committee, I must say that if the present arrangement is continued I must resign my position as special agent."

"I sincerely ought to be heard in this matter, and that the superintendence of the seven ladies of the committee from St. Paul, was to be appointed by the State Branch, was my own. With the profoundest respect, for the ladies on the Committee, I must say that if the present arrangement is continued I must resign my position as special agent."

"I sincerely ought to be heard in this matter, and that the superintendence of the seven ladies of the committee from St. Paul, was to be appointed by the State Branch, was my own. With the profoundest respect, for the ladies on the Committee, I must say that if the present arrangement is continued I must resign my position as special agent."

"I sincerely ought to be heard in this matter, and that the superintendence of the seven ladies of the committee from St. Paul, was to be appointed by the State Branch, was my own. With the profoundest respect, for the ladies on the Committee, I must say that if the present arrangement is continued I must resign my position as special agent."

"I sincerely ought to be heard in this matter, and that the superintendence of the seven ladies of the committee from St. Paul, was to be appointed by the State Branch, was my own. With the profoundest respect, for the ladies on the Committee, I must say that if the present arrangement is continued I must resign my position as special agent."

"I sincerely ought to be heard in this matter, and that the superintendence of the seven ladies of the committee from St. Paul, was to be appointed by the State Branch, was my own. With the profoundest respect, for the ladies on the Committee, I must say that if the present arrangement is continued I must resign my position as special agent."

"I sincerely ought to be heard in this matter, and that the superintendence of the seven ladies of the committee from St. Paul, was to be appointed by the State Branch, was my own. With the profoundest respect, for the ladies on the Committee, I must say that if the present arrangement is continued I must resign my position as special agent."

"I sincerely ought to be heard in this matter, and that the superintendence of the seven ladies of the committee from St. Paul, was to be appointed by the State Branch, was my own. With the profoundest respect, for the ladies on the Committee, I must say that if the present arrangement is continued I must resign my position as special agent."

"I sincerely ought to be heard in this matter, and that the superintendence of the seven ladies of the committee from St. Paul, was to be appointed by the State Branch, was my own. With the profoundest respect, for the ladies on the Committee, I must say that if the present arrangement is continued I must resign my position as special agent."

"I sincerely ought to be heard in this matter, and that the superintendence of the seven ladies of the committee from St. Paul, was to be appointed by the State Branch, was my own. With the profoundest respect, for the ladies on the Committee, I must say that if the present arrangement is continued I must resign my position as special agent."

"I sincerely ought to be heard in this matter, and that the superintendence of the seven ladies of the committee from St. Paul, was to be appointed by the State Branch, was my own. With the profoundest respect, for the ladies on the Committee, I must say that if the present arrangement is continued I must resign my position as special agent."

"I sincerely ought to be heard in this matter, and that the superintendence of the seven ladies of the committee from St. Paul, was to be appointed by the State Branch, was my own. With the profoundest respect, for the ladies on the Committee, I must say that if the present arrangement is continued I must resign my position as special agent."

"I sincerely ought to be heard in this matter, and that the superintendence of the seven ladies of the committee from St. Paul, was to be appointed by the State Branch, was my own

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, THURSDAY AND WEEKLY.

Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

Terms—DAILY PRESS—By mail, \$1.00 per annum, or \$1.00 per month, *in advance*.

WEEKLY PRESS—75 per annum; \$3.50 for six months; \$17.50 for three months; \$60.00 for one year.

WEEKLY PRESS—One year, \$2.50; one year, \$12.50; one year, \$40.00; clubs of twenty copies, one year, \$40.00.

GERRIT SMITH ON TREASON.

A Large Audience Present—The Pardon of all Rebels Admitted—The Treason of the Confederates—Glosses on Victim—Walker, Walker, a Great Host to Maximilian—The Southern Debt to be Repudiated by the North—Confession of Rebel Property Advoacted—The Lands to be Given to the Poor Whites and Blacks, &c.

From the N. Y. Tribune of June 9.

A very large and appreciative audience assembled last evening at Concord Institute to listen to Gerrit Smith, of Utica, on the subject "Neither Right nor Moral Right to Try the Rebels for Treason. The Way to a Just and Enduring Peace." He has had no reference to the writer's views.

The audience were evidently also thorough-

ly in sympathy with the writer's views, and greeted their eloquent and pointed enunci-

ation with frequent and hearty applause.

The audience were evidently also thorough-

ly in sympathy with the writer's views, and greeted their eloquent and pointed enunci-

ation with frequent and hearty applause.

The powers of my voice are such, said Mr. Smith, that I fear I shall not be able to make myself audible over all this spacious hall. I shall speak louder, louder, louder, louder, in plumping the nation into this horrid war, committed the greatest crime of the age; and the South, in its danger of committing the same crime of the age. [Applause.]

Lips and penitence are not enough, but there is no reference to the assessment of prisoners;

let all men be sent to the South, to the South;

there is no such iniquitous crime.

[Cheers.]

My basic is simply that the South shall not be punished for the rebellion, but the South, and of those whom we hope yet to capture, have a right to be punished.

[Applause.]

The South, by Lee's surrender, let

bloodshed cease, and all punishment should cease.

The South, by Lee's surrender, let

no reference to the assessment of prisoners;

let all men be sent to the South, to the South;

there is no such iniquitous crime.

[Cheers.]

The South, by Lee's surrender, let

no reference to the assessment of prisoners;

let all men be sent to the South, to the South;

there is no such iniquitous crime.

[Cheers.]

The South, by Lee's surrender, let

no reference to the assessment of prisoners;

let all men be sent to the South, to the South;

there is no such iniquitous crime.

[Cheers.]

The South, by Lee's surrender, let

no reference to the assessment of prisoners;

let all men be sent to the South, to the South;

there is no such iniquitous crime.

[Cheers.]

The South, by Lee's surrender, let

no reference to the assessment of prisoners;

let all men be sent to the South, to the South;

there is no such iniquitous crime.

[Cheers.]

The South, by Lee's surrender, let

no reference to the assessment of prisoners;

let all men be sent to the South, to the South;

there is no such iniquitous crime.

[Cheers.]

The South, by Lee's surrender, let

no reference to the assessment of prisoners;

let all men be sent to the South, to the South;

there is no such iniquitous crime.

[Cheers.]

The South, by Lee's surrender, let

no reference to the assessment of prisoners;

let all men be sent to the South, to the South;

there is no such iniquitous crime.

[Cheers.]

The South, by Lee's surrender, let

no reference to the assessment of prisoners;

let all men be sent to the South, to the South;

there is no such iniquitous crime.

[Cheers.]

The South, by Lee's surrender, let

no reference to the assessment of prisoners;

let all men be sent to the South, to the South;

there is no such iniquitous crime.

[Cheers.]

The South, by Lee's surrender, let

no reference to the assessment of prisoners;

let all men be sent to the South, to the South;

there is no such iniquitous crime.

[Cheers.]

The South, by Lee's surrender, let

no reference to the assessment of prisoners;

let all men be sent to the South, to the South;

there is no such iniquitous crime.

[Cheers.]

The South, by Lee's surrender, let

no reference to the assessment of prisoners;

let all men be sent to the South, to the South;

there is no such iniquitous crime.

[Cheers.]

The South, by Lee's surrender, let

no reference to the assessment of prisoners;

let all men be sent to the South, to the South;

there is no such iniquitous crime.

[Cheers.]

The South, by Lee's surrender, let

no reference to the assessment of prisoners;

let all men be sent to the South, to the South;

there is no such iniquitous crime.

[Cheers.]

The South, by Lee's surrender, let

no reference to the assessment of prisoners;

let all men be sent to the South, to the South;

there is no such iniquitous crime.

[Cheers.]

The South, by Lee's surrender, let

no reference to the assessment of prisoners;

let all men be sent to the South, to the South;

there is no such iniquitous crime.

[Cheers.]

The South, by Lee's surrender, let

no reference to the assessment of prisoners;

let all men be sent to the South, to the South;

there is no such iniquitous crime.

[Cheers.]

The South, by Lee's surrender, let

no reference to the assessment of prisoners;

let all men be sent to the South, to the South;

there is no such iniquitous crime.

[Cheers.]

The South, by Lee's surrender, let

no reference to the assessment of prisoners;

let all men be sent to the South, to the South;

there is no such iniquitous crime.

[Cheers.]

The South, by Lee's surrender, let

no reference to the assessment of prisoners;

let all men be sent to the South, to the South;

there is no such iniquitous crime.

[Cheers.]

The South, by Lee's surrender, let

no reference to the assessment of prisoners;

let all men be sent to the South, to the South;

there is no such iniquitous crime.

[Cheers.]

The South, by Lee's surrender, let

no reference to the assessment of prisoners;

let all men be sent to the South, to the South;

there is no such iniquitous crime.

[Cheers.]

The South, by Lee's surrender, let

no reference to the assessment of prisoners;

let all men be sent to the South, to the South;

there is no such iniquitous crime.

[Cheers.]

The South, by Lee's surrender, let

no reference to the assessment of prisoners;

let all men be sent to the South, to the South;

there is no such iniquitous crime.

[Cheers.]

The South, by Lee's surrender, let

no reference to the assessment of prisoners;

let all men be sent to the South, to the South;

there is no such iniquitous crime.

[Cheers.]

The South, by Lee's surrender, let

no reference to the assessment of prisoners;

let all men be sent to the South, to the South;

there is no such iniquitous crime.

[Cheers.]

The South, by Lee's surrender, let

no reference to the assessment of prisoners;

let all men be sent to the South, to the South;

there is no such iniquitous crime.

[Cheers.]

The South, by Lee's surrender, let

no reference to the assessment of prisoners;

let all men be sent to the South, to the South;

there is no such iniquitous crime.

[Cheers.]

The South, by Lee's surrender, let

no reference to the assessment of prisoners;

let all men be sent to the South, to the South;

there is no such iniquitous crime.

[Cheers.]

The South, by Lee's surrender, let

no reference to the assessment of prisoners;

let all men be sent to the South, to the South;

there is no such iniquitous crime.

[Cheers.]

The South, by Lee's surrender, let

no reference to the assessment of prisoners;

let all men be sent to the South, to the South;

there is no such iniquitous crime.

[Cheers.]

The South, by Lee's surrender, let

no reference to the assessment of prisoners;

let all men be sent to the South, to the South;

there is no such iniquitous crime.

[Cheers.]

The South, by Lee's surrender, let

no reference to the assessment of prisoners;

let all men be sent to the South, to the South;

there is no such iniquitous crime.

[Cheers.]

The South, by Lee's surrender, let

no reference to the assessment of prisoners;

let all men be sent to the South, to the South;

there is no such iniquitous crime.

SAINT PAUL, JUNE 14, 1865.

TO ADVERTISERS.

This paper has a Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation nearly Treble that of any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents incoveniences to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The subject of reconstruction is unquestionably surrounded with great difficulties, but the difficulties inherent in the subject are much increased by the verbal misunderstandings of political theorists. One party, for instance, declares with Sinner that by Secession the rebel States committed "de se"; that they have therefore relapsed into a Territorial condition subject solely to such needful laws and regulations as Congress may impose for their government and that they can only emerge from this condition when they shall have formed State constitutions acceptable to Congress.

Another party, on the other hand, holds, with President Johnson, that the rebel States are not dead, but only in a state of "suspended animation"; that the ordinances of secession are null and void, and that, therefore, the functions and sovereignty of the State still reside with the loyal people of the State, if any there are; but that the rebellion, during its sway, having overthrown civil government in the revolted States, it becomes the duty of the national Executive, under the clause of the Constitution guaranteeing every State a Republican form of government, to place the State temporarily under the tutelage of a provisional or military government, to enable the loyal people thereof to re-organize their State government, and to form a Constitution acceptable to Congress.

Now it would seem from an impartial comparison of these theories of reconstruction, that whether the period of *interregnum*—from the so-called secession of the State, when the legitimate civil authority was overthrown, to the resumption of its constitutional functions in the Union—is described as a state of death, or of "suspended animation," they both proceed on precisely the same fundamental assumption, to wit: that in consequence of secession, the State Government and State Constitution have ceased to exist.

President Johnson treats what political organization known as "the State," practically as a nullity, precisely as Sinner treats it theoretically, and beginning, virtually, at the same starting point, all the subsequent processes of reconstruction are the same in form, with the important exception that in one case they are carried on solely by the tutelary authority of the national Executive, and on the other by the tutelary authority of Congress.

President Johnson appoints a provisional Governor of North Carolina by his own authority, just as by the other plan he would appoint a Territorial Governor under the authority of Congress. President Johnson authorizes his military Governor to call a convention to organize a State Government and form a new constitution, and prescribes to a certain extent the qualifications of voters, just as, by Sinner's plan, Congress would authorize the Territorial Government to do the same things, and finally, when the new constitution is adopted, and the State Government organized, their work is still practically subject to the approval of Congress—who may admit or refuse to admit its elected Senators and Representatives to seats in their body, and thus practically accept or reject the new constitution, precisely as if it were its first emergence from a Territorial condition.

But while the processes are analogous, the merit of logical consistency, as well as of practical convenience and administrative efficacy which must be conceded to the Sinner plan, must, it seems to us be denied to that of Mr. Johnson, or rather Mr. Lincoln from whom he inherits it. For, if the State still exists, it is not only a logical absurdity to treat the State Constitution as a nullity, but it may be fairly questioned whether the interference of the National Executive in the reorganization of the civil government of the State is not a violation of the national Constitution, and of the rights of the States.

But to treat the State in theory as an abstract political entity and in practice as a nullity, or as partly one and partly the other, is productive of serious practical mischief; for this plateau abstraction of a latent and invisible State covers every town and populous everywhere else—is invoked only to paralyze the national authority and neutralize the national will just at the point where the power of the Government might otherwise be most beneficially and efficaciously exercised in the great work of reconstruction.

Because the State does not practically exist, President Johnson calls a convention and prescribes by executive fiat who shall and who shall not vote in the reorganization of the civil government; because the State does theoretically exist, President Johnson decrees that a class of loyal inhabitants, disfranchised by the old State Constitution, shall not vote in the formation of a new one; and that, while the State does not exist for the exercise of the simplest and most primary functions of self-government, it does exist as a potent political force to deprive the chief part of its loyal people of political rights.

Now, obviously, the state of facts which justifies the General Government in treating the old State Constitution as null in part justifies it in repudiating the whole instrument. If the rebellion made it void for any purpose, it is void for all; and if the General Government, of its own authority, limit political rights to any class of citizens, it may extend them to any.

But we don't quite see from what part of the Constitution the Executive derives the power to inaugurate civil government in any portion of the territory of the United States where the people are without a government.

The Constitution empowers "Congress to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory of the United States," and if rebellion, by depriving the people of any portion of this territory of civil government, has made it "needful" for the national authority to make "rules and regulations" for its government, the power would seem very clearly to belong to Congress and not to the President, and historians in the history of the nation it is Congress only which has exercised this power.

It seems obvious that if North Carolina or Louisiana, is still a sovereign State of the Union, possessing the powers and functions of a State, the interference of the national Executive in its domestic civil government is an infringement of the rights of the States; and on the other hand, if it is not that organized political society known as a State, but a body of people occupying a circumscription of the United States territory, without a civil government or a political constitution, then the nation's Constitution, as low as the uniform course of historic precedent, confers the government of these communities upon Congress; and to Congress belongs the power to initiate civil government, to authorize the calling of conventions to form a State Constitution; and, finally, to prescribe the conditions of their admission to the Union.

THE REBEL MACBETH.

When Jeff. Davis was informed of the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, he said to Breckinridge—misquoting the language of Macbeth—"If it were to be done, it were better that it were well done," and that if the boast Stanton and Grant had been killed also, the job would have been complete. So testified Lewis F. Bates, the owner of the house in Charlotte, N. C., where Davis was staying at the time. It may interest our readers to see the language of Macbeth which Davis gave:

"If it were done, 'twere done, 'twere well it were done quickly."

The rest of the quotation sounds like a prophecy of judgment to come:

"If the assassination could trammel me, were it otherwise, that then he were better which had done this?"

He then adds: "He makes me think of the Indian bairns, when we lay them in their cradles, for fear of the dark world to come."

He then adds: "He makes me think of the Indian bairns, when we lay them in their cradles, for fear of the dark world to come."

He then adds: "He makes me think of the Indian bairns, when we lay them in their cradles, for fear of the dark world to come."

He then adds: "He makes me think of the Indian bairns, when we lay them in their cradles, for fear of the dark world to come."

He then adds: "He makes me think of the Indian bairns, when we lay them in their cradles, for fear of the dark world to come."

He then adds: "He makes me think of the Indian bairns, when we lay them in their cradles, for fear of the dark world to come."

He then adds: "He makes me think of the Indian bairns, when we lay them in their cradles, for fear of the dark world to come."

He then adds: "He makes me think of the Indian bairns, when we lay them in their cradles, for fear of the dark world to come."

He then adds: "He makes me think of the Indian bairns, when we lay them in their cradles, for fear of the dark world to come."

He then adds: "He makes me think of the Indian bairns, when we lay them in their cradles, for fear of the dark world to come."

He then adds: "He makes me think of the Indian bairns, when we lay them in their cradles, for fear of the dark world to come."

He then adds: "He makes me think of the Indian bairns, when we lay them in their cradles, for fear of the dark world to come."

He then adds: "He makes me think of the Indian bairns, when we lay them in their cradles, for fear of the dark world to come."

He then adds: "He makes me think of the Indian bairns, when we lay them in their cradles, for fear of the dark world to come."

He then adds: "He makes me think of the Indian bairns, when we lay them in their cradles, for fear of the dark world to come."

He then adds: "He makes me think of the Indian bairns, when we lay them in their cradles, for fear of the dark world to come."

He then adds: "He makes me think of the Indian bairns, when we lay them in their cradles, for fear of the dark world to come."

He then adds: "He makes me think of the Indian bairns, when we lay them in their cradles, for fear of the dark world to come."

He then adds: "He makes me think of the Indian bairns, when we lay them in their cradles, for fear of the dark world to come."

He then adds: "He makes me think of the Indian bairns, when we lay them in their cradles, for fear of the dark world to come."

He then adds: "He makes me think of the Indian bairns, when we lay them in their cradles, for fear of the dark world to come."

He then adds: "He makes me think of the Indian bairns, when we lay them in their cradles, for fear of the dark world to come."

He then adds: "He makes me think of the Indian bairns, when we lay them in their cradles, for fear of the dark world to come."

He then adds: "He makes me think of the Indian bairns, when we lay them in their cradles, for fear of the dark world to come."

He then adds: "He makes me think of the Indian bairns, when we lay them in their cradles, for fear of the dark world to come."

He then adds: "He makes me think of the Indian bairns, when we lay them in their cradles, for fear of the dark world to come."

He then adds: "He makes me think of the Indian bairns, when we lay them in their cradles, for fear of the dark world to come."

He then adds: "He makes me think of the Indian bairns, when we lay them in their cradles, for fear of the dark world to come."

He then adds: "He makes me think of the Indian bairns, when we lay them in their cradles, for fear of the dark world to come."

He then adds: "He makes me think of the Indian bairns, when we lay them in their cradles, for fear of the dark world to come."

He then adds: "He makes me think of the Indian bairns, when we lay them in their cradles, for fear of the dark world to come."

He then adds: "He makes me think of the Indian bairns, when we lay them in their cradles, for fear of the dark world to come."

He then adds: "He makes me think of the Indian bairns, when we lay them in their cradles, for fear of the dark world to come."

He then adds: "He makes me think of the Indian bairns, when we lay them in their cradles, for fear of the dark world to come."

He then adds: "He makes me think of the Indian bairns, when we lay them in their cradles, for fear of the dark world to come."

He then adds: "He makes me think of the Indian bairns, when we lay them in their cradles, for fear of the dark world to come."

He then adds: "He makes me think of the Indian bairns, when we lay them in their cradles, for fear of the dark world to come."

He then adds: "He makes me think of the Indian bairns, when we lay them in their cradles, for fear of the dark world to come."

He then adds: "He makes me think of the Indian bairns, when we lay them in their cradles, for fear of the dark world to come."

He then adds: "He makes me think of the Indian bairns, when we lay them in their cradles, for fear of the dark world to come."

He then adds: "He makes me think of the Indian bairns, when we lay them in their cradles, for fear of the dark world to come."

He then adds: "He makes me think of the Indian bairns, when we lay them in their cradles, for fear of the dark world to come."

He then adds: "He makes me think of the Indian bairns, when we lay them in their cradles, for fear of the dark world to come."

He then adds: "He makes me think of the Indian bairns, when we lay them in their cradles, for fear of the dark world to come."

He then adds: "He makes me think of the Indian bairns, when we lay them in their cradles, for fear of the dark world to come."

He then adds: "He makes me think of the Indian bairns, when we lay them in their cradles, for fear of the dark world to come."

He then adds: "He makes me think of the Indian bairns, when we lay them in their cradles, for fear of the dark world to come."

He then adds: "He makes me think of the Indian bairns, when we lay them in their cradles, for fear of the dark world to come."

He then adds: "He makes me think of the Indian bairns, when we lay them in their cradles, for fear of the dark world to come."

He then adds: "He makes me think of the Indian bairns, when we lay them in their cradles, for fear of the dark world to come."

He then adds: "He makes me think of the Indian bairns, when we lay them in their cradles, for fear of the dark world to come."

He then adds: "He makes me think of the Indian bairns, when we lay them in their cradles, for fear of the dark world to come."

He then adds: "He makes me think of the Indian bairns, when we lay them in their cradles, for fear of the dark world to come."

He then adds: "He makes me think of the Indian bairns, when we lay them in their cradles, for fear of the dark world to come."

He then adds: "He makes me think of the Indian bairns, when we lay them in their cradles, for fear of the dark world to come."

He then adds: "He makes me think of the Indian bairns, when we lay them in their cradles, for fear of the dark world to come."

He then adds: "He makes me think of the Indian bairns, when we lay them in their cradles, for fear of the dark world to come."

He then adds: "He makes me think of the Indian bairns, when we lay them in their cradles, for fear of the dark world to come."

He then adds: "He makes me think of the Indian bairns, when we lay them in their cradles, for fear of the dark world to come."

He then adds: "He makes me think of the Indian bairns, when we lay them in their cradles, for fear of the dark world to come."

He then adds: "He makes me think of the Indian bairns, when we lay them in their cradles, for fear of the dark world to come."

He then adds: "He makes me think of the Indian bairns, when we lay them in their cradles, for fear of the dark world to come."

He then adds: "He makes me think of the Indian bairns, when we lay them in their cradles, for fear of the dark world to come."

He then adds: "He makes me think of the Indian bairns, when we lay them in their cradles, for fear of the dark world to come."

He then adds: "He makes me think of the Indian bairns, when we lay them in their cradles, for fear of the dark world to come."

He then adds: "He makes me think of the Indian bairns, when we lay them in their cradles, for fear of the dark world to come."

He then adds: "He makes me think of the Indian bairns, when we lay them in their cradles, for fear of the dark world to come."

He then adds: "He makes me think of the Indian bairns, when we lay them in their cradles, for fear of the dark world to come."

He then adds: "He makes me think of the Indian bairns, when we lay them in their cradles, for fear of the dark world to come."

He then adds: "He makes me think of the Indian bairns, when we lay them in their cradles, for fear of the dark world to come."

He then adds: "He makes me think of the Indian bairns, when we lay them in their cradles, for fear of the dark world to come."

He then adds: "He makes me think of the Indian bairns, when we lay them in their cradles, for fear of the dark world to come."

He then adds: "He makes me think of the Indian bairns, when we lay them in their cradles, for fear of the dark world to come."

He then adds: "He makes me think of the Indian bairns, when we lay them in their cradles, for fear of the dark world to come."

He then adds: "He makes me think of the Indian bairns, when we lay them in their cradles, for fear of the dark world to come."

He then adds: "He makes me think of the Indian bairns, when we lay them in their cradles, for fear of the dark world to come."

He then adds: "He makes me think of the Indian bairns, when we lay them in their cradles, for fear of the dark world to come."

He then adds: "He makes me think of the Indian bairns, when we lay them in their cradles, for fear of the dark world to come."

He then adds: "He makes me think of the Indian bairns, when we lay them in their cradles, for fear of the dark world to come."

He then adds: "He makes me think of the Indian bairns, when we lay them in their cradles, for fear of the dark world to come."

He then adds: "He makes me think of the Indian b

THE CITY.

What we Need.—The desperate demand for a horse which Shakespeare took the trouble to report, was a small affair in comparison with the cry for rain from our citizens. The benefit derived from the May rain has been exhausted and we are now on the back track again. "Three times and out" is the regular rule but we were hoping that the drought would be contented with a two years' visitation and not insist on the literal fulfilment of the proverb.

We are not willing to give it up yet, for there was a cloud in the sky, the size of a man's hand, visible yesterday morning which may bring forth water in the course of two or three weeks. Our State exchanges in several different localities, speak of being visited by rain last week, but the showers managed to skip this thirsty spot. The river is gradually departing, which adds to the difficulty and makes the call for rain unanimous. The "signs" yesterday and last evening were good, but they have proved false so often that it is a good idea safer to "put your trust in prudence."

Minnesota Soldiers in the 18th Corps.—Letters from Minnesota officers serving in the 18th Army Corps, as late as the 26th ult., have been received. The 6th regiment was still at Montgomery, where "Old A. J." had his headquarters. The First Brigade, First Division, the organization our 10th in, was at "Madridian, Mississippi." The Second Brigade, Brevet Brig. Gen. L. F. Hubbard commanding, had headquarters at Demopolis, Alabama, the 3rd regiment being there and the 9th at Marion, Alabama, Col. T. F. Marsh commanding. The 7th was still at Selma, where the Third Brigade, under Col. Wm. R. Marshall, was attending to the military business of the place.

Health generally good, duty light, and boys all anxious to get home under the 1st of October orders.

Peat.—A gentleman by the name of McManis, if we remember correctly, has left with us a sample of peat which he obtained near St. Joseph's Hospital in this city, where a full description of the properties of Minnesota peat, Indiana and of all sizes, is at McManis' Art Gallery, No. 254 Third street.

Find card photographs of our late President at Martin's.

Paul Ringer, Druggist, Third street, Upper Town, keeps constantly on hand J. C. O'Neil's pure native wines for medicinal purposes, consisting of Blackberry, Cranberry, Raspberry, Rhubarb, native and Clinton Grapes, which he will sell at wholesale or retail. Also pure French Brandies, Bourbon and Rye whiskies, Bitters of all kinds, at wholesale and retail. All kinds of Oils, Medicines and Druggists' articles, as well as Parfum and Toilet articles, at wholesale and retail. Precisely prepared as at all times.

Now Ice Cream Saloon.—Christian Schiller has opened a first-class Ice Cream and Hating Saloon for ladies and gentlemen, on Third St., between St. Peter and Market, where he will always ready to serve up in the best style, Ice Cream of all flavors, Water Ices, Marquises, Soda Water, Cold Punches, Lemonade, French pastries and all kinds of delicacies supplied on short notice.

All kinds of fruits in their season.

Old Coffe, Tea and Chocolate at all times.

Now Ice Cream Saloon.—Christian Schiller has opened a first-class Ice Cream and Hating Saloon for ladies and gentlemen, on Third St., between St. Peter and Market, where he will always ready to serve up in the best style, Ice Cream of all flavors, Water Ices, Marquises, Soda Water, Cold Punches, Lemonade, French pastries and all kinds of delicacies supplied on short notice.

All kinds of fruits in their season.

Old Coffe, Tea and Chocolate at all times.

Now Ice Cream Saloon.—Christian Schiller has opened a first-class Ice Cream and Hating Saloon for ladies and gentlemen, on Third St., between St. Peter and Market, where he will always ready to serve up in the best style, Ice Cream of all flavors, Water Ices, Marquises, Soda Water, Cold Punches, Lemonade, French pastries and all kinds of delicacies supplied on short notice.

All kinds of fruits in their season.

Old Coffe, Tea and Chocolate at all times.

Now Ice Cream Saloon.—Christian Schiller has opened a first-class Ice Cream and Hating Saloon for ladies and gentlemen, on Third St., between St. Peter and Market, where he will always ready to serve up in the best style, Ice Cream of all flavors, Water Ices, Marquises, Soda Water, Cold Punches, Lemonade, French pastries and all kinds of delicacies supplied on short notice.

All kinds of fruits in their season.

Old Coffe, Tea and Chocolate at all times.

Now Ice Cream Saloon.—Christian Schiller has opened a first-class Ice Cream and Hating Saloon for ladies and gentlemen, on Third St., between St. Peter and Market, where he will always ready to serve up in the best style, Ice Cream of all flavors, Water Ices, Marquises, Soda Water, Cold Punches, Lemonade, French pastries and all kinds of delicacies supplied on short notice.

All kinds of fruits in their season.

Old Coffe, Tea and Chocolate at all times.

Now Ice Cream Saloon.—Christian Schiller has opened a first-class Ice Cream and Hating Saloon for ladies and gentlemen, on Third St., between St. Peter and Market, where he will always ready to serve up in the best style, Ice Cream of all flavors, Water Ices, Marquises, Soda Water, Cold Punches, Lemonade, French pastries and all kinds of delicacies supplied on short notice.

All kinds of fruits in their season.

Old Coffe, Tea and Chocolate at all times.

Now Ice Cream Saloon.—Christian Schiller has opened a first-class Ice Cream and Hating Saloon for ladies and gentlemen, on Third St., between St. Peter and Market, where he will always ready to serve up in the best style, Ice Cream of all flavors, Water Ices, Marquises, Soda Water, Cold Punches, Lemonade, French pastries and all kinds of delicacies supplied on short notice.

All kinds of fruits in their season.

Old Coffe, Tea and Chocolate at all times.

Now Ice Cream Saloon.—Christian Schiller has opened a first-class Ice Cream and Hating Saloon for ladies and gentlemen, on Third St., between St. Peter and Market, where he will always ready to serve up in the best style, Ice Cream of all flavors, Water Ices, Marquises, Soda Water, Cold Punches, Lemonade, French pastries and all kinds of delicacies supplied on short notice.

All kinds of fruits in their season.

Old Coffe, Tea and Chocolate at all times.

Now Ice Cream Saloon.—Christian Schiller has opened a first-class Ice Cream and Hating Saloon for ladies and gentlemen, on Third St., between St. Peter and Market, where he will always ready to serve up in the best style, Ice Cream of all flavors, Water Ices, Marquises, Soda Water, Cold Punches, Lemonade, French pastries and all kinds of delicacies supplied on short notice.

All kinds of fruits in their season.

Old Coffe, Tea and Chocolate at all times.

Now Ice Cream Saloon.—Christian Schiller has opened a first-class Ice Cream and Hating Saloon for ladies and gentlemen, on Third St., between St. Peter and Market, where he will always ready to serve up in the best style, Ice Cream of all flavors, Water Ices, Marquises, Soda Water, Cold Punches, Lemonade, French pastries and all kinds of delicacies supplied on short notice.

All kinds of fruits in their season.

Old Coffe, Tea and Chocolate at all times.

Now Ice Cream Saloon.—Christian Schiller has opened a first-class Ice Cream and Hating Saloon for ladies and gentlemen, on Third St., between St. Peter and Market, where he will always ready to serve up in the best style, Ice Cream of all flavors, Water Ices, Marquises, Soda Water, Cold Punches, Lemonade, French pastries and all kinds of delicacies supplied on short notice.

All kinds of fruits in their season.

Old Coffe, Tea and Chocolate at all times.

Now Ice Cream Saloon.—Christian Schiller has opened a first-class Ice Cream and Hating Saloon for ladies and gentlemen, on Third St., between St. Peter and Market, where he will always ready to serve up in the best style, Ice Cream of all flavors, Water Ices, Marquises, Soda Water, Cold Punches, Lemonade, French pastries and all kinds of delicacies supplied on short notice.

All kinds of fruits in their season.

Old Coffe, Tea and Chocolate at all times.

Now Ice Cream Saloon.—Christian Schiller has opened a first-class Ice Cream and Hating Saloon for ladies and gentlemen, on Third St., between St. Peter and Market, where he will always ready to serve up in the best style, Ice Cream of all flavors, Water Ices, Marquises, Soda Water, Cold Punches, Lemonade, French pastries and all kinds of delicacies supplied on short notice.

All kinds of fruits in their season.

Old Coffe, Tea and Chocolate at all times.

Now Ice Cream Saloon.—Christian Schiller has opened a first-class Ice Cream and Hating Saloon for ladies and gentlemen, on Third St., between St. Peter and Market, where he will always ready to serve up in the best style, Ice Cream of all flavors, Water Ices, Marquises, Soda Water, Cold Punches, Lemonade, French pastries and all kinds of delicacies supplied on short notice.

All kinds of fruits in their season.

Old Coffe, Tea and Chocolate at all times.

Now Ice Cream Saloon.—Christian Schiller has opened a first-class Ice Cream and Hating Saloon for ladies and gentlemen, on Third St., between St. Peter and Market, where he will always ready to serve up in the best style, Ice Cream of all flavors, Water Ices, Marquises, Soda Water, Cold Punches, Lemonade, French pastries and all kinds of delicacies supplied on short notice.

All kinds of fruits in their season.

Old Coffe, Tea and Chocolate at all times.

Now Ice Cream Saloon.—Christian Schiller has opened a first-class Ice Cream and Hating Saloon for ladies and gentlemen, on Third St., between St. Peter and Market, where he will always ready to serve up in the best style, Ice Cream of all flavors, Water Ices, Marquises, Soda Water, Cold Punches, Lemonade, French pastries and all kinds of delicacies supplied on short notice.

All kinds of fruits in their season.

Old Coffe, Tea and Chocolate at all times.

Now Ice Cream Saloon.—Christian Schiller has opened a first-class Ice Cream and Hating Saloon for ladies and gentlemen, on Third St., between St. Peter and Market, where he will always ready to serve up in the best style, Ice Cream of all flavors, Water Ices, Marquises, Soda Water, Cold Punches, Lemonade, French pastries and all kinds of delicacies supplied on short notice.

All kinds of fruits in their season.

Old Coffe, Tea and Chocolate at all times.

Now Ice Cream Saloon.—Christian Schiller has opened a first-class Ice Cream and Hating Saloon for ladies and gentlemen, on Third St., between St. Peter and Market, where he will always ready to serve up in the best style, Ice Cream of all flavors, Water Ices, Marquises, Soda Water, Cold Punches, Lemonade, French pastries and all kinds of delicacies supplied on short notice.

All kinds of fruits in their season.

Old Coffe, Tea and Chocolate at all times.

Now Ice Cream Saloon.—Christian Schiller has opened a first-class Ice Cream and Hating Saloon for ladies and gentlemen, on Third St., between St. Peter and Market, where he will always ready to serve up in the best style, Ice Cream of all flavors, Water Ices, Marquises, Soda Water, Cold Punches, Lemonade, French pastries and all kinds of delicacies supplied on short notice.

All kinds of fruits in their season.

Old Coffe, Tea and Chocolate at all times.

Now Ice Cream Saloon.—Christian Schiller has opened a first-class Ice Cream and Hating Saloon for ladies and gentlemen, on Third St., between St. Peter and Market, where he will always ready to serve up in the best style, Ice Cream of all flavors, Water Ices, Marquises, Soda Water, Cold Punches, Lemonade, French pastries and all kinds of delicacies supplied on short notice.

All kinds of fruits in their season.

Old Coffe, Tea and Chocolate at all times.

Now Ice Cream Saloon.—Christian Schiller has opened a first-class Ice Cream and Hating Saloon for ladies and gentlemen, on Third St., between St. Peter and Market, where he will always ready to serve up in the best style, Ice Cream of all flavors, Water Ices, Marquises, Soda Water, Cold Punches, Lemonade, French pastries and all kinds of delicacies supplied on short notice.

All kinds of fruits in their season.

Old Coffe, Tea and Chocolate at all times.

Now Ice Cream Saloon.—Christian Schiller has opened a first-class Ice Cream and Hating Saloon for ladies and gentlemen, on Third St., between St. Peter and Market, where he will always ready to serve up in the best style, Ice Cream of all flavors, Water Ices, Marquises, Soda Water, Cold Punches, Lemonade, French pastries and all kinds of delicacies supplied on short notice.

All kinds of fruits in their season.

Old Coffe, Tea and Chocolate at all times.

Now Ice Cream Saloon.—Christian Schiller has opened a first-class Ice Cream and Hating Saloon for ladies and gentlemen, on Third St., between St. Peter and Market, where he will always ready to serve up in the best style, Ice Cream of all flavors, Water Ices, Marquises, Soda Water, Cold Punches, Lemonade, French pastries and all kinds of delicacies supplied on short notice.

All kinds of fruits in their season.

Old Coffe, Tea and Chocolate at all times.

Now Ice Cream Saloon.—Christian Schiller has opened a first-class Ice Cream and Hating Saloon for ladies and gentlemen, on Third St., between St. Peter and Market, where he will always ready to serve up in the best style, Ice Cream of all flavors, Water Ices, Marquises, Soda Water, Cold Punches, Lemonade, French pastries and all kinds of delicacies supplied on short notice.

All kinds of fruits in their season.

Old Coffe, Tea and Chocolate at all times.

Now Ice Cream Saloon.—Christian Schiller has opened a first-class Ice Cream and Hating Saloon for ladies and gentlemen, on Third St., between St. Peter and Market, where he will always ready to serve up in the best style, Ice Cream of all flavors, Water Ices, Marquises, Soda Water, Cold Punches, Lemonade, French pastries and all kinds of delicacies supplied on short notice.

All kinds of fruits in their season.

Old Coffe, Tea and Chocolate at all times.

Now Ice Cream Saloon.—Christian Schiller has opened a first-class Ice Cream and Hating Saloon for ladies and gentlemen, on Third St., between St. Peter and Market, where he will always ready to serve up in the best style, Ice Cream of all flavors, Water Ices, Marquises, Soda Water, Cold Punches, Lemonade, French pastries and all kinds of delicacies supplied on short notice.

All kinds of fruits in their season.

Old Coffe, Tea and Chocolate at all times.

Now Ice Cream Saloon.—Christian Schiller has opened a first-class Ice Cream and Hating Saloon for ladies and gentlemen, on Third St., between St. Peter and Market, where he will always ready to serve up in the best style, Ice Cream of all flavors, Water Ices, Marquises, Soda Water, Cold Punches, Lemonade, French pastries and all kinds of delicacies supplied on short notice.

All kinds of fruits in their season.

Old Coffe, Tea and Chocolate at all times.

Now Ice Cream Saloon.—Christian Schiller has opened a first-class Ice Cream and Hating Saloon for ladies and gentlemen, on Third St., between St. Peter and Market, where he will always ready to serve up in the best style, Ice Cream of all flavors, Water Ices, Marquises, Soda Water, Cold Punches, Lemonade, French pastries and all kinds of delicacies supplied on short notice.

All kinds of fruits in their season.

Old Coffe, Tea and Chocolate at all times.

Now Ice Cream Saloon.—Christian Schiller has opened a first-class Ice Cream and Hating Saloon for ladies and gentlemen, on Third St., between St. Peter and Market, where he will always ready to serve up in the best style, Ice Cream of all flavors, Water Ices, Marquises, Soda Water, Cold Punches, Lemonade, French pastries and all kinds of delicacies supplied on short notice.

All kinds of fruits in their season.

Old Coffe, Tea and Chocolate at all times.

Now Ice Cream Saloon.—Christian Schiller has opened a first-class Ice Cream and Hating Saloon for ladies and gentlemen, on Third St., between St. Peter and Market, where he will always ready to serve up in the best style, Ice Cream of all flavors, Water Ices, Marquises, Soda Water, Cold Punches, Lemonade, French pastries and all kinds of delicacies supplied on short notice.

All kinds of fruits in their season.

Old Coffe, Tea and Chocolate at all times.

Now Ice Cream Saloon.—Christian Schiller has opened a first-class Ice Cream and Hating Saloon for ladies and gentlemen, on Third St., between St. Peter and Market, where he will always ready to serve up in the best style, Ice Cream of all flavors, Water Ices, Marquises, Soda Water, Cold Punches, Lemonade, French pastries and all kinds of delicacies supplied on short notice.

All kinds of fruits in their season.

Old Coffe, Tea and Chocolate at all times.

Now Ice Cream Saloon.—Christian Schiller has opened a first-class Ice Cream and Hating Saloon for ladies and gentlemen, on Third St., between St. Peter and Market, where he will always ready to serve up in the best style, Ice Cream of all flavors, Water Ices, Marquises, Soda Water, Cold Punches, Lemonade, French pastries and all kinds of delicacies supplied on short notice.

All kinds of fruits in their season.

Old Coffe, Tea and Chocolate at all times.

Now Ice Cream Saloon.—Christian Schiller has opened a first-class Ice Cream and Hating Saloon for ladies and gentlemen, on Third St., between St. Peter and Market, where he will always ready to serve up in the best style, Ice Cream of all flavors, Water Ices, Marquises, Soda Water, Cold Punches, Lemonade, French pastries and all kinds of delicacies supplied on short notice.

All kinds of fruits in their season.

SAINT PAUL, JUNE 16, 1865.

TO ADVERTISERS.

As this paper has "Daily," "Tri-Weekly" and "Weekly" circulation nearly Treble that of any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents an opportunity to advertisers which will not find elsewhere.

A QUEER DILEMMA FOR THE FRIENDS OF JEFF. DAVIS.

Gen. Logan, in his recent speech at New York, thus rehearses the usual argument upon which the theory of the indestructibility of the State is based:

I understand, when this rebellion was organized, that the government, and the executive called into requisition the power of the general government, to suppress rebellion, and that it had, in view, the purpose of wiping out or obliterating the states. (Cheers.) Then it was understood that the rebellion could not be submitted to by the people, and that it could not be submitted to by the government. We then fought battles upon the theory that we could not secede—that the States were in the Union, and that we could not leave it. (Loud cheers.) Hence, we said when Gen. Davis assumed to be president of a portion of this country that he had no right to do so, because he had no right to be president of a portion of this union of states. We have maintained that proposition. Secession has been a political act, and the rebellion has been a military act.

At this moment two of our number have gone to that journey from whence no traveler returns." This sad fact does not arise from a want of proper care and treatment. All that skill and the deepest interest in their welfare could suggest has been done for the comfort of our dying men. Sickness is gradually abating, and we hope that soon we may be able to return all fit for duty. Enclosed please find a list of deaths, as taken from the morning reports.

VOLUME IV.

THE FIRST MINNESOTA ARTILLERY.

Sickness and Deaths in the Regiment.

HEADQUARTERS 1ST MINN. HEAVY ARTY., CHATTANOOGA, June 7, 1865.

Editor's St. Paul Press:

During the past month we have suffered much from sickness and death. In that time twenty-two of our number have gone to that journey from whence no traveler returns." This sad fact does not arise from a want of proper care and treatment. All that skill and the deepest interest in their welfare could suggest has been done for the comfort of our dying men. Sickness is gradually abating, and we hope that soon we may be able to return all fit for duty. Enclosed please find a list of deaths, as taken from the morning reports.

Yours truly,

CHARLES COOPER, Major, H. A. Chaplain.

Chattanooga, Tenn., A, May 10, in hospital, Captain Bresle, Co. A, May 10, in hospital, John Eleyson, A, May 10, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Thomas Mathis, A, May 21, in hospital, Chattanooga, Tenn., Abraham Suter, Co. M, May 14, in hospital, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Nehemiah W. Campbell, G, May 18, in hospital at Chattanooga, Tenn.

Christine Redant, E, May 6, in hospital at Chattanooga, Tenn.

John Theobald, F, May 22, in hospital at Chattanooga, Tenn.

R. S. Gammie, K, May 15, in hospital at Chattanooga, Tenn.

C. R. Hard, K, May 24, in hospital at Chattanooga, Tenn.

S. A. Parker, B, May 25, in hospital, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Chas. Gabel, B, May 25, in hospital, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Sam'l. Parker, B, May 6, in hospital, Chattanooga, Tenn.

G. Williams, L, April 26, in hospital at Chattanooga, Tenn.

G. W. Johnson, L, April 27, in hospital at Chattanooga, Tenn.

Shepard Bregg, L, April 29, in hospital at Chattanooga, Tenn.

Ora T. Patten, M, May 3, in hospital at Chattanooga, Tenn.

Swanson Gleason, M, May 15, in hospital at Chattanooga, Tenn.

Stephen Polmyer, M, May 22, in hospital at Chattanooga, Tenn.

John Marshall, M, May 27, in hospital at Chattanooga, Tenn.

EMIGRATION TO IDAHO.

Letter from Captain Fisk.

We are permitted to publish the following letter, which will be of interest to many:

W. H. Thompson, D. C., June 7, 1865.

My Dear Sirs.—Yours comes to the people of St. Paul about the time I left, and proceed immediately with abundant help to perfect the outfit and organization.

The American vocabulary is inadequate for the occasion; words would fail to convey just conception of the scene we were in. We were too much delighted, nor could they have been more delighted.

Popular respect for Jeff. Davis and the Government of the rebel States entire immunity from the penalties of treason, and that they should be held and treated as prisoners of war under the protection of belligerent rights. Now we do not undertake to decide whether or not this is the correct view; but we simply desire to point out the curious dilemma in which the rebels and their Copperhead sympathizers who avail themselves of the plea of belligerent rights.

For if this be admitted, though it may save Davis from the legal penalties of treason, it necessarily follows that the rebel States retain my rights, those of conquered territories—and who ever demands, like the New York *News*, that Davis shall be awarded the protection due to a captured belligerent under the laws of war, concedes in the same breath that the rebel States have "forfeited all the rights of States in and of the Union, and have sunk to the condition of Territories subject to no authority, but that of the Congress of the United States. So much is made sufficiently clear by the argument of Gen. Logan. Gen. Logan thinks it a great deal better to retain the power of hanging Jeff. Davis than by conceding belligerent rights to the Southern States, to ensure political rights to the four million blacks of the South.

Whether the rebels and Copperheads will think it better to accept the Territorial status and the embracement of the negro population, than to let Jeff. Davis hang, remains to be seen, which is a curious exigency of logic which compels them to choose between these alternatives.

On TUESDAY morning of this week, at one o'clock, the house of Mr. A. W. Williams, of Clear Water, was burned down. Five children were sleeping in the chamber, one of whom, a bright boy of three years, was so badly burned that he died the next morning. Had the parents been one minute later in going into the chamber after the children, all of them would have perished in the flames.

The moisture was too much for the telegraph yesterday, and we are therefore without dispatches. By means of two repetitions between St. Paul and Milwaukee, a little private business was worked through, but the news dispatches could not be sent. The operator heard in New York quoted at 141 7/8.

The wounds received by Lieut. Col. Rogers, of the Eighth regiment, still render him unfit for duty, and he has accordingly been honorably discharged.

SERGEANT JACOB W. PRICE has been promoted to a First Lieutenant in the Fifth regiment.

HALF A MILLION.—Major S. E. Adams arrived from St. Louis yesterday with half a million of greenbacks which he turned over to Major Phiney for the payment of troops in this district.

PERSONAL.—J. W. Taylor, Esq., returned from Washington, yesterday.

Another and disaster has happened at sea. The steamer Admiral Dugout, on her way from Boston to Fortress Monroe, was run into by a British vessel, and sunk in ten minutes, taking down with her fifteen to twenty of the passengers and crew. The remainder were saved. The British vessel was so badly injured that she was obliged to be towed to shore for her damage.

The *World's* Washington special says: General Canby, acting under orders from Washington, has succeeded in negotiating a peace with a man who offered to be of one to one million dollars, in the Alabama papers, two years ago, for the assassination of President Lincoln. It is possible, he may be brought before the military commission now trying conspirators.

"Chief of Bummers."

THE BUMMERS DISBANDED.

That unique body known as "the Bummers," is disbanded by the following order, it is doubtless authentic, because we find it in the *Army and Navy Journal*:

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF BUMMERS, IN THE FIELD, RALEIGH, N. C., April 16, 1865.

"I. After a (4) years of active & strenuous service in the military division of the Mississippi River, in pure cussedness, are forced to abandon our posts, & return to the scenes of our promulgation of peace—on account of the unpopularity of our chief.

"II. I am sorry to say, surviving members of so many thriving expeditions, that the unhappy, unthought of, and uncared for, was brought about by no effort of their own."

"III. The dead, humble we will be, and will be worn by every member, on all occasions, as a mark of distinction from other."

"IV. Your chief takes pleasure in tendering you his sincere thanks for the noble and heroic services you have performed.

"The nature, manner and extent of the crime, which has been laid at the door of the criminal, has been crushed to the very earth. My detestation and abhorrence of the act, in all its attributes, are inexpressible; and I will continue to manufacture the BAILEY & DECAMP PATENT SPRING BED."

"Dispatches from Washington say

that certain Gen. Lee has been indicted,

with others, for treason at Norden. The an-

nouncement causes much excitement at

Washington.

—

J. W. RAGE, Esq.

Chief of Bummers."

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

Sealed Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR OATS.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,

DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA,

SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA, JUNE 8, 1865.

Sealed Proposals

In duplicate, will be received at this office until

12 o'clock, M.

JUNE 22, 1865.

For the delivery of

THIRTY-SEVEN THOUSAND (37,

000) BUSHELS OF GOOD

Merchantable Oats

AS FOLLOWS:

FORT SNELLING, MINN.,

10,000 Bushels.

AT FORT RIDGELEY, MINN.,

15,000 Bushels.

At the Military Post of

SAUK CENTER, MINN.,

3,000 Bushels.

At the Military Post of

ALEXANDRIA, MINN.,

2,000 Bushels.

At the Military Post of

FORT ABERCROMBIE, D. T.,

5,000 Bushels.

On or before the 14th day of August, 1865, and every quarter thereafter, to the time as may be wanted.

The bids will be received at the office of the Quartermaster General, and on different sheets of paper, and

Bidders will give their name and address in full, and the name of their firm, and the name and address of each individual member, must, with the dress of each.

A printed copy of this advertisement will be enclosed with each proposal.

All bids will be accompanied by a written

guarantee in the following form, viz.:

We, the undersigned, citizens of the State of

Minnesota, do hereby agree that, if our

proposal is accepted, and should his

proposition be accepted, we will

acquire the services of the person or persons

and address of whom are given in the

proposal, and will be bound to make

and keep payment therefor according to the

terms and conditions of the same.

The undersigned, do hereby agree that, if our

proposal is accepted, and should his

proposition be accepted, we will

acquire the services of the person or persons

and address of whom are given in the

proposal, and will be bound to make

and keep payment therefor according to the

terms and conditions of the same.

The undersigned, do hereby agree that, if our

proposal is accepted, and should his

proposition be accepted, we will

acquire the services of the person or persons

and address of whom are given in the

proposal, and will be bound to make

and keep payment therefor according to the

terms and conditions of the same.

The undersigned, do hereby agree that, if our

proposal is accepted, and should his

proposition be accepted, we will

acquire the services of the person or persons

and address of whom are given in the

proposal, and will be bound to make

and keep payment therefor according to the

terms and conditions of the same.

The undersigned, do hereby agree that, if our

proposal is accepted, and should his

proposition be accepted, we will

acquire the services of the person or persons

and address of whom are given in the

proposal, and will be bound to make

and keep payment therefor according to the

terms and conditions of the same.

The undersigned, do hereby agree that, if our

proposal is accepted, and should his

proposition be accepted, we will

acquire the services of the person or persons

and address of whom are given in the

proposal, and will be bound to make

and keep payment therefor according to the

terms and conditions of the same.

The undersigned, do hereby agree that, if our

proposal is accepted, and should his

proposition be accepted, we will

acquire the services of the person or persons

and address of whom are given in the

proposal, and will be bound to make

and keep payment therefor according to the

terms and conditions of the same.

The undersigned, do hereby agree that, if our

proposal is accepted, and should his

proposition be accepted, we will

acquire the services of the person or persons

and address of whom are given in the

proposal, and will be bound to make

and keep payment therefor according to the

terms and conditions of the same.

The undersigned, do hereby agree that, if our

proposal is accepted, and should his

proposition be accepted, we will

acquire the services of the person or persons

and address of whom are given in the

proposal, and will be bound to make

and keep payment therefor according to the

terms and conditions of the same.

The undersigned, do hereby agree that, if our

proposal is accepted, and should his

proposition be accepted, we will

acquire the services of the person or persons

and address of whom are given in the

proposal, and will be bound to make

and keep payment therefor according to the

terms and conditions of the same.

The undersigned, do hereby agree that, if our

proposal is accepted, and should his

proposition be accepted, we will

acquire the services of the person or persons

and address of whom are given in the

proposal, and will be bound to make

and keep payment therefor according to the

terms and conditions of the same.

The undersigned, do hereby agree that, if our

proposal is accepted, and should his

proposition be accepted, we will

acquire the services of the person or persons

and address of whom are given in the

proposal, and will be bound to make

and keep payment therefor according to the

terms and conditions of the same.

The undersigned, do hereby agree that, if our

proposal is accepted, and should his

proposition be accepted, we will

acquire the services of the person or persons

and address of whom are given in the

proposal, and will be bound to make

and keep payment therefor according to the

terms and conditions of the same.

The undersigned, do hereby agree that, if our

proposal is accepted, and should his

proposition be accepted, we will

acquire the services of the person or persons

and address of whom are given in the

proposal, and will be bound to make

and keep payment therefor according to the

terms and conditions of the same.

The undersigned, do hereby agree that, if our

proposal is accepted, and should his

proposition be accepted, we will

acquire the services of the person or persons

and address of whom are given in the

proposal, and will be bound to make

and keep payment therefor according to the

terms and conditions of the same.

The undersigned, do hereby agree that, if our

proposal is accepted, and should his

proposition be accepted, we will

acquire the services of the person or persons

and address of whom are given in the

proposal, and will be bound to make

and keep payment therefor according to the

terms and conditions of the same.

The undersigned, do hereby agree that, if our

proposal is accepted, and should his

proposition be accepted, we will

acquire the services of the person or persons

and address of whom are given in the

proposal, and will be bound to make

and keep payment therefor according to the

terms and conditions of the same.

The undersigned, do hereby agree that, if our

proposal is accepted, and should his

proposition be accepted, we will

acquire the services of the person or persons

and address of whom are given in the

proposal, and will be bound to make

and keep payment therefor according to the

terms and conditions of the same.

The undersigned, do hereby agree that, if our

proposal is accepted, and should his

proposition be accepted, we will

acquire the services of the person or persons

and address of whom are given in the

proposal, and will be bound to make

and keep payment therefor according to the

terms and conditions of the same.

The undersigned, do hereby agree that, if our

proposal is accepted, and should his

proposition be accepted, we will

acquire the services of the person or persons

and address of whom are given in the

proposal, and will be bound to make

and keep payment therefor according to the

terms and conditions of the same.

The undersigned, do hereby agree that, if our

proposal is accepted, and should his

proposition be accepted, we will

acquire the services of the person or persons

and address of whom are given in the

proposal, and will be bound to make

and keep payment therefor according to the

terms and conditions of the same.

The undersigned, do hereby agree that, if our

proposal is accepted, and should his

proposition be accepted, we will

acquire the services of the person or persons

and address of whom are given in the

proposal, and will be

THE CITY.

THE THIRD ILLINOIS CAVALRY.

Their Arrival from St. Louis.

An Officer Shot by a Citizen.

Depredations of Stranglers.

The Third Illinois Cavalry arrived yesterday morning from St. Louis, on board the steamers Savanna and Victory, there being three hundred and fifty men with their horses, on the former, and four hundred on the latter. The following is a complete roster of the field and company officers:

Field Officers.

Colonel—R. H. Morris; James O'Connor.

Major—Lewis D. Hubbard and Jesse Bice.

Adjutant—Eugene Reed.

Quartermaster—Simon Putnam.

Company Officers.

Company A—Capt. Sanders; First Lieut.

Second Lieut. Mouton Pratt.

Company B—Capt. H. B. Kirkwood. No lieutenants.

Company C—Capt. Russell; First Lieut.

Lewis D. Hubbard.

Company D—No Captain; First Lieut.

Francis Cullen.

Company E—Capt. J. K. McLain; First Lieut.

Second Lieut. John Roger.

Company F—Capt. S. L. Shellehanger. No lieutenants.

Company G—Capt. Alpheus Conover; First Lieut. J. J. Needier; Second Lieut. and Adjutant—Eugene Reed.

Company H—Capt. Julius Weiss; First Lieut. Isaac Shaffer; Second Lieut. Isaac Bragg.

Company I—No Captain; First Lieut. S. M. Taber.

Company J—Capt. R. E. Low; First Lieut. Jesse Danley; Second Lieut. John Jacobs.

The regiment was eight days in making the trip, and the men naturally became tired of the river. They had anticipated that upon their arrival at St. Louis they would be mustered out, and expressed considerable dissatisfaction because they had been ordered to this State. They also complained because they had not been paid for several months. The regiment is eight hundred strong, a detachment having arrived last week.

Each boat towed two barges containing the horses of the regiment. A few miles this side of Hastings the Victory left her barges, and nearly all the soldiers she had on board left at that point and marched to the Fort. The Savanna came through with her full load.

When near the mouth of the Illinois river, private John Dill of company F jumped overboard from the Victory in a fit of delirium and was drowned. He had been quite dispirited, which produced illness and delirium. No other soldier was lost overboard or died on the trip up, on either boat. Four horses were lost overboard and drowned, and five died during the trip.

Soon after the Victory left Hastings yesterday morning, a serious assault upon one of the officers occurred. A passenger giving the name of Luker got on the boat at Dubuque, and Tuesday evening he complained to Captain Lear, of Co. K, stating that some of the soldiers had taken his coat. The Captain assured him that he would find the missing article if possible. Yesterday morning Luker approached the Captain in an intoxicated condition and commenced to beat him for not finding the coat, stating that the soldiers were a set of robbers. A soldier overheard the remark, threatened to throw him overboard, and he asked the Captain what he had to say to that. The Captain replied that he thought it would serve him about right if he continued to talk so, whereupon Luker drew a revolver and shot the Captain, who was sitting down. The ball took effect in the right arm, just above the wrist, and lodged between the two bones of the arm, without breaking either. The surgeon to whom the Captain applied, upon arriving here, were unable to extract the ball. Luker was immediately put under arrest, and, in endeavoring to resist the guard, received quite a severe blow on the head from a carbine. In his excitement he also shot himself in the thumb. Upon the arrival of the Victory at the port, he was taken to the City Prison, where he remains awaiting an examination.

Upon the arrival of the boats, the officers with the majority of their men, marched to the Fort; but for some unaccountable reason, they left between one and two hundred stragglers on the levee, who, as soon as the restraint of the officers and the major portion of their comrades was gone, felt themselves at liberty to "forage." There was considerable baggage left upon the levee, it is true, but ten or fifteen soldiers would have been sufficient for a guard, and we should blame that the officers were to blame for leaving such a large company of stragglers behind. If left for a guard, a commissioned officer should certainly have been detailed to remain, or otherwise they should have been taken with the remainder of the regiment. At all events they did not seem much attached to guard duty, as they went to the Fort in squads of from two to ten, apparently when they got ready.

At the levee no very serious disturbance occurred. Officer Brieche endeavored to arrest an intoxicated man who was abusing another soldier, but he was immediately surrounded by soldiers who were bent upon rescuing their comrade. One of them struck the officer a severe blow on the head. The Chief Turn-bull and officer Waters, with his aid and the soldiers aimed their carbines at them, swearing they would shoot. Matters looked quite equally for a time, but the difficulty was finally settled by the police surrendering the man and the military placing him under arrest. After this skirmish, the Chief summoned the entire night police force to the levee. About the same time Capt. Palmer arrived with a squad of the Provost Guard, well armed, and no further difficulty occurred in that part of the city.

As the men were without money their saloon bills went unpaid, as numerous proprietors of drinking establishments, particularly in the upper portion of the city, and on the Fort road, can testify. A couple of troopers endeavored to ride into Sigel's Hall, on the corner of Robert and Fourth streets, but the proprietors were enabled to drive them off. Headquarters saloon, kept by Henry Shearer, near the head of Fort Street, was visited by five stragglers, who, after drinking, told the proprietor to charge it to Company G. Shearer deferred mildly to having such an indefinite debt, when they violently assaulted him, one striking him with his revolver, and another threatening to shoot him. He warded off with his arm all but one blow, which he received upon the side of his head, inflicting a painful but not serious wound.

While on the way to the Fort, a squad met Mr. Hoag, from Minneapolis, his way to the city, and made him acquainted with the "money-or-your-life" tactics. Under the existing circumstances (a loaded revolver being pointed at him) he surrendered at discretion, and handed over his gold watch and a small sum of money—all that he happened to have on his person. Mr. Hoag came to the city, and procuring an officer, returned to the Fort; but we did not learn whether he succeeded in identifying the robbers or not.

A German named Cass was also robbed on the Fort road. He was taken from his wagon and his pockets searched. We heard various statements as to the amount of money which he lost, one of which placed it as high as five hundred dollars, but being unable to find the man we cannot vouch for the correctness of the report.

All the saloons on the Fort road suffered severely in the way of free drinks, but we heard of no other acts of violence besides those mentioned. During the afternoon most of the men worked their way to the Fort, and quiet was restored to the city.

Many felt inclined to blame the regiment for these acts of lawlessness, but it should be borne in mind that the regiment, as a body, did not participate in the outrages, and it is unfair to blame them for the acts of comparatively a few stragglers. The majority of them will undoubtedly regret that their advent to the State has been so inauspicious, and, indeed, if the regiment had been kept together, as it should and could have been, we should have no such record to make. The men look hardy, their horses are in good condition, and with their experience in raids through rebellion, they will probably make effective riders after Indians. The disposition which is to be made of them, has not yet been determined upon.

Receipts.

An Elegant Fence—A new branch of Manufactures Introduced.—We saw,

yesterday, at Mr. Bigelow's Agricultural Warehouse, models of a new and beautiful style of patent fence, now manufactured at Plainview, Ohio, which were brought here with a view to their manufacture at this point or St. Anthony, to supply the whole Mississippi valley with these elegant products of artistic and mechanical genius. The characteristic of this fence is the combination in its construction of the three materials, wood, iron and stone: stone for its base or foundation; iron for its posts, ornaments, and connections, and wood for the stringers and balusters, forming each panel of the fence, the whole being thickly coated with a mixture of paint and sand, which renders it impervious to the action of the elements. It combines the three great desiderata of durability, elegance and cheapness, and has the great advantage of being portable, being made in uniform sections. There is a great variety of designs and styles to suit different tastes and situations.

Mr. Thomas H. Sime and A. R. Draper, the latter a cousin of Judge and Co. and at Minneapolis, have procured the right to manufacture this fence for the whole Mississippi valley, and for this purpose they propose to organize a company and establish a factory at Minneapolis or St. Anthony. They have selected this point not only in view of the superior facilities for manufacturers which it presents, but especially with reference to its commercial convenience, as from St. Paul they can float their products down the whole course of the Mississippi, and, I understand,—Time guaranteed—Ticket office on Jackson St., one door from Levee. JAS. H. Sime, Ticket Agent.

LOCAL NOTICES.

MINNEHA, Summer and Winter, at Martin's Art Gallery. The only place in the city, where a full and complete collection of Photographs of Minnesota scenery, Indians &c, can be had, of all sizes, is at Martin's Art Gallery, No. 264 Third street.

Photographs of our late President at Martin's.

PAUL REICHER, Druggist, Third street, Upper Town, keeps constantly on hand J. C. Oswald's pure native wines for medicinal purposes, conserves, syrups, &c.

CHRISTIAN RASPBERRY, Biscuits, native and Clinton Cakes, which he will sell at wholesale or retail. All kinds of French, Dresses and Dye Stuffs, as well as Perfume and Toilet articles, at wholesale and retail. Prescriptions carefully prepared at all hours.

PAUL REICHER, Druggist, Third street, Upper Town, keeps constantly on hand J. C. Oswald's pure native wines for medicinal purposes, conserves, syrups, &c.

CHRISTIAN RASPBERRY, Biscuits, native and Clinton Cakes, which he will sell at wholesale or retail. All kinds of French, Dresses and Dye Stuffs, as well as Perfume and Toilet articles, at wholesale and retail. Prescriptions carefully prepared at all hours.

PAUL REICHER, Druggist, Third street, Upper Town, keeps constantly on hand J. C. Oswald's pure native wines for medicinal purposes, conserves, syrups, &c.

CHRISTIAN RASPBERRY, Biscuits, native and Clinton Cakes, which he will sell at wholesale or retail. All kinds of French, Dresses and Dye Stuffs, as well as Perfume and Toilet articles, at wholesale and retail. Prescriptions carefully prepared at all hours.

PAUL REICHER, Druggist, Third street, Upper Town, keeps constantly on hand J. C. Oswald's pure native wines for medicinal purposes, conserves, syrups, &c.

CHRISTIAN RASPBERRY, Biscuits, native and Clinton Cakes, which he will sell at wholesale or retail. All kinds of French, Dresses and Dye Stuffs, as well as Perfume and Toilet articles, at wholesale and retail. Prescriptions carefully prepared at all hours.

PAUL REICHER, Druggist, Third street, Upper Town, keeps constantly on hand J. C. Oswald's pure native wines for medicinal purposes, conserves, syrups, &c.

CHRISTIAN RASPBERRY, Biscuits, native and Clinton Cakes, which he will sell at wholesale or retail. All kinds of French, Dresses and Dye Stuffs, as well as Perfume and Toilet articles, at wholesale and retail. Prescriptions carefully prepared at all hours.

PAUL REICHER, Druggist, Third street, Upper Town, keeps constantly on hand J. C. Oswald's pure native wines for medicinal purposes, conserves, syrups, &c.

CHRISTIAN RASPBERRY, Biscuits, native and Clinton Cakes, which he will sell at wholesale or retail. All kinds of French, Dresses and Dye Stuffs, as well as Perfume and Toilet articles, at wholesale and retail. Prescriptions carefully prepared at all hours.

PAUL REICHER, Druggist, Third street, Upper Town, keeps constantly on hand J. C. Oswald's pure native wines for medicinal purposes, conserves, syrups, &c.

CHRISTIAN RASPBERRY, Biscuits, native and Clinton Cakes, which he will sell at wholesale or retail. All kinds of French, Dresses and Dye Stuffs, as well as Perfume and Toilet articles, at wholesale and retail. Prescriptions carefully prepared at all hours.

PAUL REICHER, Druggist, Third street, Upper Town, keeps constantly on hand J. C. Oswald's pure native wines for medicinal purposes, conserves, syrups, &c.

CHRISTIAN RASPBERRY, Biscuits, native and Clinton Cakes, which he will sell at wholesale or retail. All kinds of French, Dresses and Dye Stuffs, as well as Perfume and Toilet articles, at wholesale and retail. Prescriptions carefully prepared at all hours.

PAUL REICHER, Druggist, Third street, Upper Town, keeps constantly on hand J. C. Oswald's pure native wines for medicinal purposes, conserves, syrups, &c.

CHRISTIAN RASPBERRY, Biscuits, native and Clinton Cakes, which he will sell at wholesale or retail. All kinds of French, Dresses and Dye Stuffs, as well as Perfume and Toilet articles, at wholesale and retail. Prescriptions carefully prepared at all hours.

PAUL REICHER, Druggist, Third street, Upper Town, keeps constantly on hand J. C. Oswald's pure native wines for medicinal purposes, conserves, syrups, &c.

CHRISTIAN RASPBERRY, Biscuits, native and Clinton Cakes, which he will sell at wholesale or retail. All kinds of French, Dresses and Dye Stuffs, as well as Perfume and Toilet articles, at wholesale and retail. Prescriptions carefully prepared at all hours.

PAUL REICHER, Druggist, Third street, Upper Town, keeps constantly on hand J. C. Oswald's pure native wines for medicinal purposes, conserves, syrups, &c.

CHRISTIAN RASPBERRY, Biscuits, native and Clinton Cakes, which he will sell at wholesale or retail. All kinds of French, Dresses and Dye Stuffs, as well as Perfume and Toilet articles, at wholesale and retail. Prescriptions carefully prepared at all hours.

PAUL REICHER, Druggist, Third street, Upper Town, keeps constantly on hand J. C. Oswald's pure native wines for medicinal purposes, conserves, syrups, &c.

CHRISTIAN RASPBERRY, Biscuits, native and Clinton Cakes, which he will sell at wholesale or retail. All kinds of French, Dresses and Dye Stuffs, as well as Perfume and Toilet articles, at wholesale and retail. Prescriptions carefully prepared at all hours.

PAUL REICHER, Druggist, Third street, Upper Town, keeps constantly on hand J. C. Oswald's pure native wines for medicinal purposes, conserves, syrups, &c.

CHRISTIAN RASPBERRY, Biscuits, native and Clinton Cakes, which he will sell at wholesale or retail. All kinds of French, Dresses and Dye Stuffs, as well as Perfume and Toilet articles, at wholesale and retail. Prescriptions carefully prepared at all hours.

PAUL REICHER, Druggist, Third street, Upper Town, keeps constantly on hand J. C. Oswald's pure native wines for medicinal purposes, conserves, syrups, &c.

CHRISTIAN RASPBERRY, Biscuits, native and Clinton Cakes, which he will sell at wholesale or retail. All kinds of French, Dresses and Dye Stuffs, as well as Perfume and Toilet articles, at wholesale and retail. Prescriptions carefully prepared at all hours.

PAUL REICHER, Druggist, Third street, Upper Town, keeps constantly on hand J. C. Oswald's pure native wines for medicinal purposes, conserves, syrups, &c.

CHRISTIAN RASPBERRY, Biscuits, native and Clinton Cakes, which he will sell at wholesale or retail. All kinds of French, Dresses and Dye Stuffs, as well as Perfume and Toilet articles, at wholesale and retail. Prescriptions carefully prepared at all hours.

PAUL REICHER, Druggist, Third street, Upper Town, keeps constantly on hand J. C. Oswald's pure native wines for medicinal purposes, conserves, syrups, &c.

CHRISTIAN RASPBERRY, Biscuits, native and Clinton Cakes, which he will sell at wholesale or retail. All kinds of French, Dresses and Dye Stuffs, as well as Perfume and Toilet articles, at wholesale and retail. Prescriptions carefully prepared at all hours.

PAUL REICHER, Druggist, Third street, Upper Town, keeps constantly on hand J. C. Oswald's pure native wines for medicinal purposes, conserves, syrups, &c.

CHRISTIAN RASPBERRY, Biscuits, native and Clinton Cakes, which he will sell at wholesale or retail. All kinds of French, Dresses and Dye Stuffs, as well as Perfume and Toilet articles, at wholesale and retail. Prescriptions carefully prepared at all hours.

PAUL REICHER, Druggist, Third street, Upper Town, keeps constantly on hand J. C. Oswald's pure native wines for medicinal purposes, conserves, syrups, &c.

CHRISTIAN RASPBERRY, Biscuits, native and Clinton Cakes, which he will sell at wholesale or retail. All kinds of French, Dresses and Dye Stuffs, as well as Perfume and Toilet articles, at wholesale and retail. Prescriptions carefully prepared at all hours.

PAUL REICHER, Druggist, Third street, Upper Town, keeps constantly on hand J. C. Oswald's pure native wines for medicinal purposes, conserves, syrups, &c.

CHRISTIAN RASPBERRY, Biscuits, native and Clinton Cakes, which he will sell at wholesale or retail. All kinds of French, Dresses and Dye Stuffs, as well as Perfume and Toilet articles, at wholesale and retail. Prescriptions carefully prepared at all hours.

PAUL REICHER, Druggist, Third street, Upper Town, keeps constantly on hand J. C. Oswald's pure native wines for medicinal purposes, conserves, syrups, &c.

CHRISTIAN RASPBERRY, Biscuits, native and Clinton Cakes, which he will sell at wholesale or retail. All kinds of French, Dresses and Dye Stuffs, as well as Perfume and Toilet articles, at wholesale and retail. Prescriptions carefully prepared at all hours.

PAUL REICHER, Druggist, Third street, Upper Town, keeps constantly on hand J. C. Oswald's pure native wines for medicinal purposes, conserves, syrups, &c.

CHRISTIAN RASPBERRY, Biscuits, native and Clinton Cakes, which he will sell at wholesale or retail. All kinds of French, Dresses and Dye Stuffs, as well as Perfume and Toilet articles, at wholesale and retail. Prescriptions carefully prepared at all hours.

PAUL REICHER, Druggist, Third street, Upper Town, keeps constantly on hand J. C. Oswald's pure native wines for medicinal purposes, conserves, syrups, &c.

CHRISTIAN RASPBERRY, Biscuits, native and Clinton Cakes, which he will sell at wholesale or retail. All kinds of French, Dresses and Dye Stuffs, as well as Perfume and Toilet articles, at wholesale and retail. Prescriptions carefully prepared at all hours.

PAUL REICHER, Druggist, Third street, Upper Town, keeps constantly on hand J. C. Oswald's pure native wines for medicinal purposes, conserves, syrups, &c.

CHRISTIAN RASPBERRY, Biscuits, native and Clinton Cakes, which he will sell at wholesale or retail. All kinds of French, Dresses and Dye Stuffs, as well as Perfume and Toilet articles, at wholesale and retail. Prescriptions carefully prepared at all hours.

PAUL REICHER, Druggist, Third street, Upper Town, keeps constantly on hand J. C. Oswald's pure native wines for medicinal purposes, conserves, syrups, &c.

CHRISTIAN RASPBERRY, Biscuits, native and Clinton Cakes, which he will sell at wholesale or retail. All kinds of French, Dresses and Dye Stuffs, as well as Perfume and Toilet articles, at wholesale and retail. Prescriptions carefully prepared at all hours.

PAUL REICHER, Druggist, Third street, Upper Town, keeps constantly on hand J. C. Oswald's pure native wines for medicinal purposes, conserves, syrups, &c.

Sealed Proposals.
PROPOSALS FOR OATS.OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA,
Saint Paul, Minnesota, June 8, 1865.

Sealed Proposals

In duplicate, will be received at this office until

12 o'clock, M.,
JUNE 22, 1865,For the delivery of
THIRTY-SEVEN THOUSAND (37,
000) BUSHELS OF GOODMerchantable Oats
AS FOLLOWS:FORT SNELLING, MINN.,
10,000 Bushels.AT FORT RIDGLEY, MINN.,
15,000 Bushels.At the Military Post of
SAUK CENTER, MINN.,
3,000 Bushels.At the Military Post of
ALEXANDRIA, MINN.,
2,000 Bushels.At the Military Post of
Pomme de Terre, Minn.,
2,000 Bushels.AT
Fort Abercrombie, D. T.,
5,000 Bushels,Or before the 1st day of August, 1865, and
in such quantities prior to that time as may be
wanted, for use at each of the above posts.But the quantity and time of delivery, and address in
full of each of firms, the precise name and ad-
dress of each individual member, must with the
name of the firm.A printed copy of this advertisement will be
enclosed with each proposal.All bids will be accompanied by a written
guarantee in the following form:

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree that—

State of Minnesota, do hereby agree that—

I am a citizen of the United States, and my
proposition; and that should his proposition be
accepted, he will at once enter into a contract
in my name, and that he will make a contract to
award him, we are prepared to become his
servants, and to do all in our power, whose responsibility shall be vouchsafed for by a
certificate of a lawyer of the District Court, or the
U. S. Commissioner of Appeals.Bidders are requested to be present the
opening of the bids at the time and place of
the sale.Proposals from persons who have previously
left the country, or who are not of good char-
acter, and persons irresponsible, will not be
considered.The undersigned reserves the right to reject
any or all bids not deemed satisfactory.A deposit of one-half of the amount of the
security will be required from the person to whom the
contract may be awarded.But the undersigned will be bound by the
terms of the contract, with the above conditions
will be required to furnish the necessary revenue
stamps for bonds and contracts.But to be understood that the undersigned
will be bound by the terms of the contract, and
addressed to the undersigned.H. L. CARVER,
Capt. and A. Q. M.,
St. Paul, Minn., JuneThe Largest Collar Manufactory
IN THE NORTHWEST.
Bigelow's Satin-Enamelled
BYRON COLLARS.A new article of invention, this collar exceeds
all other paper collars in comfort, neatness and
economy. It is made of the best quality of
Satin-Enamelled Cartridges, Linen Paper
Per Byrons, and Linen Paper
Gardens.Linen Satin-Enamelled Collars and Cuffs; a
new and convenient article. The trade supplied
at the lowest market price.BIGLOW & CO.,
Manufacturers,
11 Lafayette Street, Phila.
msy-3m

MALT VINEGAR.

We now can furnish pure Malt Vinegar as
low as common and adulterated vinegar handled
from below.

DREWRY & GREIG.

Orders can be left with L. B. & C. Greig Third
Street, St. Paul.

Legal Notices.

GUARDIAN'S SALE, STATE OF
MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF HENNEPIN,
In the matter of the guardianship of Philomena,
Sarah, John, and Maria Prostic, minor children
of deceased Prostic.Note, that hereafter, that by virtue and in
pursuance of an order of license made in said
matter, and in the name of the State of Minnesota,
Court of said county of Hennepin, the under-
signed guardian of the above named minors, will
on the 1st day of July, 1865, at 12 o'clock, M., at
the Chippewa Indian Agency in the county
of Chippewa, and in the State of Minnesota, in
the following described lands, to w^t: Lots two
and five in section twenty-four, town 100, range 25;
two and five in section twenty-four, town 100, range
25; two and five in section twenty-four, town 100,
range 25; two and five in section twenty-four, town
100, range 25; two and five in section twenty-four,
town 100, range 25; two and five in section twenty-
four, town 100, range 25; two and five in section
twenty-four, town 100, range 25; two and five in
section twenty-four, town 100, range 25; and two
and five in section twenty-four, town 100, range
25; and two and five in section twenty-four, town
100, range 25; and two and five in section twenty-
four, town 100, range 25; and two and five in
section twenty-four, town 100, range 25; and two
and five in section twenty-four, town 100, range
25; and two and five in section twenty-four, town
100, range 25; and two and five in section twenty-
four, town 100, range 25; and two and five in
section twenty-four, town 100, range 25; and two
and five in section twenty-four, town 100, range
25; and two and five in section twenty-four, town
100, range 25; and two and five in section twenty-
four, town 100, range 25; and two and five in
section twenty-four, town 100, range 25; and two
and five in section twenty-four, town 100, range
25; and two and five in section twenty-four, town
100, range 25; and two and five in section twenty-
four, town 100, range 25; and two and five in
section twenty-four, town 100, range 25; and two
and five in section twenty-four, town 100, range
25; and two and five in section twenty-four, town
100, range 25; and two and five in section twenty-
four, town 100, range 25; and two and five in
section twenty-four, town 100, range 25; and two
and five in section twenty-four, town 100, range
25; and two and five in section twenty-four, town
100, range 25; and two and five in section twenty-
four, town 100, range 25; and two and five in
section twenty-four, town 100, range 25; and two
and five in section twenty-four, town 100, range
25; and two and five in section twenty-four, town
100, range 25; and two and five in section twenty-
four, town 100, range 25; and two and five in
section twenty-four, town 100, range 25; and two
and five in section twenty-four, town 100, range
25; and two and five in section twenty-four, town
100, range 25; and two and five in section twenty-
four, town 100, range 25; and two and five in
section twenty-four, town 100, range 25; and two
and five in section twenty-four, town 100, range
25; and two and five in section twenty-four, town
100, range 25; and two and five in section twenty-
four, town 100, range 25; and two and five in
section twenty-four, town 100, range 25; and two
and five in section twenty-four, town 100, range
25; and two and five in section twenty-four, town
100, range 25; and two and five in section twenty-
four, town 100, range 25; and two and five in
section twenty-four, town 100, range 25; and two
and five in section twenty-four, town 100, range
25; and two and five in section twenty-four, town
100, range 25; and two and five in section twenty-
four, town 100, range 25; and two and five in
section twenty-four, town 100, range 25; and two
and five in section twenty-four, town 100, range
25; and two and five in section twenty-four, town
100, range 25; and two and five in section twenty-
four, town 100, range 25; and two and five in
section twenty-four, town 100, range 25; and two
and five in section twenty-four, town 100, range
25; and two and five in section twenty-four, town
100, range 25; and two and five in section twenty-
four, town 100, range 25; and two and five in
section twenty-four, town 100, range 25; and two
and five in section twenty-four, town 100, range
25; and two and five in section twenty-four, town
100, range 25; and two and five in section twenty-
four, town 100, range 25; and two and five in
section twenty-four, town 100, range 25; and two
and five in section twenty-four, town 100, range
25; and two and five in section twenty-four, town
100, range 25; and two and five in section twenty-
four, town 100, range 25; and two and five in
section twenty-four, town 100, range 25; and two
and five in section twenty-four, town 100, range
25; and two and five in section twenty-four, town
100, range 25; and two and five in section twenty-
four, town 100, range 25; and two and five in
section twenty-four, town 100, range 25; and two
and five in section twenty-four, town 100, range
25; and two and five in section twenty-four, town
100, range 25; and two and five in section twenty-
four, town 100, range 25; and two and five in
section twenty-four, town 100, range 25; and two
and five in section twenty-four, town 100, range
25; and two and five in section twenty-four, town
100, range 25; and two and five in section twenty-
four, town 100, range 25; and two and five in
section twenty-four, town 100, range 25; and two
and five in section twenty-four, town 100, range
25; and two and five in section twenty-four, town
100, range 25; and two and five in section twenty-
four, town 100, range 25; and two and five in
section twenty-four, town 100, range 25; and two
and five in section twenty-four, town 100, range
25; and two and five in section twenty-four, town
100, range 25; and two and five in section twenty-
four, town 100, range 25; and two and five in
section twenty-four, town 100, range 25; and two
and five in section twenty-four, town 100, range
25; and two and five in section twenty-four, town
100, range 25; and two and five in section twenty-
four, town 100, range 25; and two and five in
section twenty-four, town 100, range 25; and two
and five in section twenty-four, town 100, range
25; and two and five in section twenty-four, town
100, range 25; and two and five in section twenty-
four, town 100, range 25; and two and five in
section twenty-four, town 100, range 25; and two
and five in section twenty-four, town 100, range
25; and two and five in section twenty-four, town
100, range 25; and two and five in section twenty-
four, town 100, range 25; and two and five in
section twenty-four, town 100, range 25; and two
and five in section twenty-four, town 100, range
25; and two and five in section twenty-four, town
100, range 25; and two and five in section twenty-
four, town 100, range 25; and two and five in
section twenty-four, town 100, range 25; and two
and five in section twenty-four, town 100, range
25; and two and five in section twenty-four, town
100, range 25; and two and five in section twenty-
four, town 100, range 25; and two and five in
section twenty-four, town 100, range 25; and two
and five in section twenty-four, town 100, range
25; and two and five in section twenty-four, town
100, range 25; and two and five in section twenty-
four, town 100, range 25; and two and five in
section twenty-four, town 100, range 25; and two
and five in section twenty-four, town 100, range
25; and two and five in section twenty-four, town
100, range 25; and two and five in section twenty-
four, town 100, range 25; and two and five in
section twenty-four, town 100, range 25; and two
and five in section twenty-four, town 100, range
25; and two and five in section twenty-four, town
100, range 25; and two and five in section twenty-
four, town 100, range 25; and two and five in
section twenty-four, town 100, range 25; and two
and five in section twenty-four, town 100, range
25; and two and five in section twenty-four, town
100, range 25; and two and five in section twenty-
four, town 100, range 25; and two and five in
section twenty-four, town 100, range 25; and two
and five in section twenty-four, town 100, range
25; and two and five in section twenty-four, town
100, range 25; and two and five in section twenty-
four, town 100, range 25; and two and five in
section twenty-four, town 100, range 25; and two
and five in section twenty-four, town 100, range
25; and two and five in section twenty-four, town
100, range 25; and two and five in section twenty-
four, town 100, range 25; and two and five in
section twenty-four, town 100, range 25; and two
and five in section twenty-four, town 100, range
25; and two and five in section twenty-four, town
100, range 25; and two and five in section twenty-
four, town 100, range 25; and two and five in
section twenty-four, town 100, range 25; and two
and five in section twenty-four, town 100, range
25; and two and five in section twenty-four, town
100, range 25; and two and five in section twenty-
four, town 100, range 25; and two and five in
section twenty-four, town 100, range 25; and two
and five in section twenty-four, town 100, range
25; and two and five in section twenty-four, town
100, range 25; and two and five in section twenty-
four, town 100, range 25; and two and five in
section twenty-four, town 100, range 25; and two
and five in section twenty-four, town 100, range
25; and two and five in section twenty-four, town
100, range 25; and two and five in section twenty-
four, town 100, range 25; and two and five in
section twenty-four, town 100, range 25; and two
and five in section twenty-four, town 100, range
25; and two and five in section twenty-four, town
100, range 25; and two and five in section twenty-
four, town 100, range 25; and two and five in
section twenty-four, town 100, range 25; and two
and five in section twenty-four, town 100, range
25; and two and five in section twenty-four, town
100, range 25; and two and five in section twenty-
four, town 100, range 25; and two and five in
section twenty-four, town 100, range 25; and two
and five in section twenty-four, town 100, range
25; and two and five in section twenty-four, town
100, range 25; and two and five in section twenty-
four, town 100, range 25; and two and five in
section twenty-four, town 100, range 25; and two
and five in section twenty-four, town 100, range
25; and two and five in section twenty-four, town
100, range 25; and two and five in section twenty-
four, town 100, range 25; and two and five in
section twenty-four, town 100, range 25; and two
and five in section twenty-four, town 100, range
25; and two and five in section twenty-four, town
100, range 25; and two and five in section twenty-
four, town 100, range 25; and two and five in
section twenty-four, town 100, range 25; and two
and five in section twenty-four, town 100, range
25; and two and five in section twenty-four, town
100, range 25; and two and five in section twenty-
four, town 100, range 25; and two and five in
section twenty-four, town 100, range 25; and two
and five in section twenty-four, town 100, range
25; and two and five in section twenty-four, town
100, range 25; and two and five in section twenty-
four, town 100, range 25; and two and five in
section twenty-four, town 100, range 25; and two
and five in section twenty-four, town 100, range
25; and two and five in section twenty-four, town
100, range 25; and two and five in section twenty-
four, town 100, range 25; and two and five in
section twenty-four, town 100, range 25; and two
and five in section twenty-four, town 100, range
25; and two and five in section twenty-four, town
100, range 25; and two and five in section twenty-
four, town 100, range 25; and two and five in
section twenty-four, town 100, range 25; and two
and five in section twenty-four, town 100, range
25; and two and five in section twenty-four, town
100, range 25; and two and five in section twenty-
four, town 100, range 25; and two and five in
section twenty-four, town 100, range 25; and two
and five in section twenty-four, town 100, range
25; and two and five in section twenty-four, town
100, range 25; and two and five in section twenty-
four, town 100, range 25; and two and five in
section twenty-four, town 100, range 25; and two
and five in section twenty-four, town 100, range
25; and two and five in section twenty-four, town
100, range 25; and two and five in section twenty-
four, town 100, range 25; and two and five in
section twenty-four, town 100, range 25; and two
and five in section twenty-four, town 100, range
25; and two and five in section twenty-four, town
100, range 25; and two and five in section twenty-
four, town 100, range 25; and two and five in
section twenty-four, town 100, range 25; and two
and five in section twenty-four, town 100, range
25; and two and five in section twenty-four, town
100, range 25; and two and five in section twenty-
four, town 100, range 25; and two and five in
section twenty-four, town 100, range 25; and two
and five in section twenty-four, town 100, range
25; and two and five in section twenty-four, town
100, range 25; and two and five in section twenty-
four, town 100, range 25; and two and five in
section twenty-four, town 100, range 25; and two
and five in section twenty-four, town 100, range
25; and two and five in section twenty-four, town
100, range 25; and two and five in section twenty-
four, town 100, range 25; and two and five in
section twenty-four, town 100, range 25; and two
and five in section twenty-four, town 100, range
25; and two and five in section twenty-four, town
100, range 25; and two and five in section twenty-
four, town 100, range 25; and two and five in
section twenty-four, town 100, range 25; and two
and five in section twenty-four, town 100, range
25; and two and five in section twenty-four, town
100, range 25; and two and five in section twenty-
four, town 100, range 25; and two and five in
section twenty-four, town 100, range 25; and two
and five in section twenty-four, town 100, range
25; and two and five in section twenty-four, town
100, range 25; and two and five in section twenty-
four, town 100, range 25; and two and five in
section twenty-four, town 100, range 25; and two
and five in section twenty-four, town 100, range
25; and two and five in section twenty-four, town
100, range 25; and two and five in section twenty-
four, town 100, range 25; and two and five in
section twenty-four, town 100, range 25; and two
and five in section twenty-four, town 100, range
25; and two and five in section twenty-four, town
100, range 25; and two and five in section twenty-
four, town 100, range 25; and two and five in
section twenty-four, town 100, range 25; and two
and five in section twenty-four, town 100, range
25; and two and five in section twenty-four, town
100, range 25; and two and five in section twenty-
four, town 100, range 25; and two and five in
section twenty-four, town 100, range 25; and two
and five in section twenty-four, town 100, range
25; and two and five in section twenty-four, town
100, range 25; and two and five in section twenty-
four, town 100, range 25; and two and five in
section twenty-four, town 100, range 25; and two
and five in section twenty-four, town 100, range
25; and two and five in section twenty-four, town
100, range 25; and two and five in section twenty-
four, town 100, range 25; and two and five in
section twenty-four, town 100, range 25; and two
and five in section twenty-four, town 100, range
25; and two and five in section twenty-four, town
100, range 25; and two and five in section twenty-
four, town

THE CITY.

HIGHWAY ROBBERIES.

The Age of Dick Turpin Revived.

Arrest of the Guilty Parties.

We noted in yesterday's Press the outrages committed by some of the stragglers of the Third Illinois Cavalry, but since that writing have been enabled to learn more particulars, from the victims themselves, of the highway robberies committed on the Fort road.

Mr. Chas. Hoag, of Minneapolis, was on his way to the city, and when a short distance above the Reserve House, he saw further down the road three cavalry soldiers with their horses halted. Seeing him coming one of them rode from the others to meet him, and coming up to the Reserve House, kept by George Eaton, a prominent sufferer. A number of soldiers had called during the day and received their free beer because the proprietor could not help himself.

During the latter portion of the afternoon three soldiers, called, were given some beer and were returning in good order when the wife of Mr. Eaton, who happened to be in the bar-room, made some remark about pay which led to an insulting response from one of the soldiers.

Of course a word only was necessary to kindle the flame, and Mr. Eaton procured a double-barrelled shotgun which he had in the house, and this brought them to terms, there being a mutual agreement to suspend hostilities. The three soldiers remained in the vicinity for some time, and finally another squad came up and all went in to the bar for another drink. While Eaton was drawing the beer, one of them endeavored to seize the shotgun from behind the bar. Eaton caught it by the muzzle, and though one barrel was loaded, it fortunately had no cap on and could not be fired. While struggling for the gun, one fellow struck Eaton a violent blow, with a scalding weight, over the left eye, and another followed it up with a stone. The gun of course was wrenched away from him, and then they proceeded to smash the windows of the house. Putting caps on the shot gun they snapped them both at Eaton's wife and one of his children, but though the caps exploded, the charge did not go off. They then returned to the Fort, and unaware that he was pursued he slacked the pace of his horse, but had no sooner done so than the highwayman overtook him, and seizing the horse by the bridle asked with a robbing oath what business he (Hoag) had to wear away with him. Mr. Hoag told him he was not aware that they had any business together. The robber then taken the precaution to have his revolver drawn in advance, and with pistol cocked, and finger on the trigger, he placed the muzzle within a couple of inches of Mr. Hoag's breast and made known his business by exclaiming, "God damn you, give me that thing around your neck."

"That thing," as styled it, was a watch guard which was attached to a gold watch worth \$150. Mr. Hoag being entirely unarmed, surrendered of course. He took considerable time to remove the cord from his neck, all the time keeping an eye on the robber and his horse with a view of identifying them. His motions being too slow for this modern Dick Turpin, he persuasively remarked that he would send him to "hell in half a minute" if he didn't hurry. After obtaining the watch he demanded his money. Mr. Hoag handed over his wallet saying that as it contained but seven dollars and three quarters and some old papers he had better let him keep it. The robber took it, looked over its contents and with chivalric style, worthy of the days which are historically recorded in "yellow covered literature," returned it unmoleseted, saying he didn't want his empty wallet.

This ended the interview, which, considering that it was on the most public road leading to the city, but a short distance beyond the city limits, and in the broad daylight of the forenoon, ranks as a first class exploit in the business of the "road."

A few minutes before the occurrence a German named Kirst, who was coming to the city, met with somewhat similar treatment just above Stahlman's brewery and the two men who were first seen by Mr. Hoag, in company with the man who robbed him, are suspected of having committed the outrage on the German. They halted Kirst's horse and one with his carbine at full cock aimed at the German while the other proceeded to obtain his money. Kirst stoutly refused to give up his pocket book, and it was not until the demand had been repeated five or six times, and the threat to shoot had become terribly earnest that he handed it over. It only contained between six and nine dollars, but with less chivalry than was exhibited with Mr. Hoag, they concluded to retain it even if it was a small sum.

As soon as released Mr. Hoag drove to the city and securing the services of Deputy Sheriff Grace went to the Fort and succeeded in identifying John Brown of the Illinois Cavalry as the man who robbed him, are suspected of having committed the outrage on the German. They halted Kirst's horse and one with his carbine at full cock aimed at the German while the other proceeded to obtain his money. Kirst stoutly refused to give up his pocket book, and it was not until the demand had been repeated five or six times, and the threat to shoot had become terribly earnest that he handed it over. It only contained between six and nine dollars, but with less chivalry than was exhibited with Mr. Hoag, they concluded to retain it even if it was a small sum.

Upon hearing that the Sheriff was at the Fort, Brown handed the watch to a soldier named Young who was on guard telling him to keep it until he was called for it.

Young proved to be an honest man and through the shrewdness of Deputy Sheriff Grace, the whereabouts of the watch was soon discovered, and it was, without further difficulty, recovered. Mr. Grace also had two members of the same regiment, W. D. Wilson and Paul, placed under arrest at the Fort on suspicion of being engaged in the robbery of Kirst. They are supposed to be the men who were with Brown, just before he robbed Mr. Hoag. Leaving the two last named at the Fort, Mr. Grace returned to the city with Brown and lodged him in jail.

Yesterday morning Sheriff Robertson and his deputies proceeded to the Fort and brought down Wilson and Paul. Mr. Robertson recognizes one of them as the man who robbed him. The examination of these men will take place before Justice McMillan to-morrow morning.

Both the civil officers and Mr. Hoag speak in the highest terms of the assistance rendered them by the officers of the regiment, and by Col. Carnahan in particular, in their efforts to ferret out the guilty parties. While regretting the occurrence they did all in their power to aid in the punishment of the perpetrators of the outrages.

ANOTHER ASSAULT.

The Reserve House Taken by Storm.

As we surmised in our remarks yesterday, the beer houses on the Fort road gave a free treat, *notas voluntas*, to the

straggling soldiers of the Illinois cavalry who were making their way up to the Fort on Wednesday.

The Reserve House, kept by George Eaton, was a prominent sufferer. A number of soldiers had called during the day and received their free beer because the proprietor could not help himself.

During the latter portion of the afternoon three soldiers, called, were given some beer and were returning in good order when the wife of Mr. Eaton, who happened to be in the bar-room, made some remark about pay which led to an insulting response from one of the soldiers.

Of course a word only was necessary to kindle the flame, and Mr. Eaton procured a double-barrelled shotgun which he had in the house, and this brought them to terms, there being a mutual agreement to suspend hostilities.

The three soldiers remained in the vicinity for some time, and finally another squad came up and all went in to the bar for another drink. While Eaton was drawing the beer, one of them endeavored to seize the shotgun from behind the bar. Eaton caught it by the muzzle, and though one barrel was loaded, it fortunately had no cap on and could not be fired. While struggling for the gun, one fellow struck Eaton a violent blow, with a scalding weight, over the left eye, and another followed it up with a stone.

The gun of course was wrenched away from him, and then they proceeded to smash the windows of the house. Putting caps on the shot gun they snapped them both at Eaton's wife and one of his children, but though the caps exploded, the charge did not go off.

They then returned to the Fort, and unaware that he was pursued he slacked the pace of his horse, but had no sooner done so than the highwayman overtook him, and seizing the horse by the bridle

asked with a robbing oath what business he (Hoag) had to wear away with him.

Mr. Hoag told him he was not aware that they had any business together. The robber then taken the precaution to have his revolver drawn in advance, and with pistol cocked, and finger on the trigger,

he placed the muzzle within a couple of inches of Mr. Hoag's breast and made known his business by exclaiming, "God damn you, give me that thing around your neck."

"That thing," as styled it, was a watch guard which was attached to a gold watch worth \$150.

Mr. Hoag being entirely unarmed, surrendered of course. He took considerable time to remove the cord from his neck, all the time keeping an eye on the robber and his horse with a view of identifying them. His motions being too slow for this modern Dick Turpin, he persuasively remarked that he would send him to "hell in half a minute" if he didn't hurry.

After obtaining the watch he demanded his money. Mr. Hoag handed over his wallet saying that as it contained but seven dollars and three quarters and some old papers he had better let him keep it.

The robber took it, looked over its contents and with chivalric style, worthy of the days which are historically recorded in "yellow covered literature," returned it unmoleseted, saying he didn't want his empty wallet.

This ended the interview, which, considering that it was on the most public road leading to the city, but a short distance beyond the city limits, and in the broad daylight of the forenoon, ranks as a first class exploit in the business of the "road."

THE MARKET ORDINANCE.

The Butchers Defeated in a Test Case

We have previously noticed the arrest of some of the city butchers, for refusing to pay the \$200 license imposed by the City Council in a recent ordinance.

The object of so heavy a license was to make it an inducement for the butchers to rent stalls in the public market, in which case no license is required.

The Butchers Association have employed J. B. Brisbin, Geo. L. Olin and S. M. Flint to defend them. The prosecution is conducted by the City Attorney, I. V. D. Heard.

The case of Charles Colter was brought before the City Justice, yesterday afternoon as a test case, and it was not until after six that twelve "good and lawful men" were obtained. They were,

John Horen, Ferdinand Williams, John H. Johnson, Antonio Munguia, E. B. Tracy, Wm. J. Smith, Jacob H. Smith, J. K. Knobell, and James Lynch.

But little evidence was introduced as the fact of keeping a market was easily shown, and there was no claim that a license had been secured. Messrs. Flint and Brisbin argued against the legality of the license, and Mr. Heard argued.

A few minutes before nine the case was given to the jury, who soon returned a fine of twenty dollars and costs.

The entire afternoon was spent in quibbles and in obtaining a jury, and it was not until after six that twelve "good and lawful men" were obtained. They were,

John Horen, Ferdinand Williams, John H. Johnson, Antonio Munguia, E. B. Tracy, Wm. J. Smith, Jacob H. Smith, J. K. Knobell, and James Lynch.

But little evidence was introduced as the fact of keeping a market was easily shown, and there was no claim that a license had been secured. Messrs. Flint and Brisbin argued against the legality of the license, and Mr. Heard argued.

A few minutes before nine the case was given to the jury, who soon returned a fine of twenty dollars and costs.

The entire afternoon was spent in quibbles and in obtaining a jury, and it was not until after six that twelve "good and lawful men" were obtained. They were,

John Horen, Ferdinand Williams, John H. Johnson, Antonio Munguia, E. B. Tracy, Wm. J. Smith, Jacob H. Smith, J. K. Knobell, and James Lynch.

But little evidence was introduced as the fact of keeping a market was easily shown, and there was no claim that a license had been secured. Messrs. Flint and Brisbin argued against the legality of the license, and Mr. Heard argued.

A few minutes before nine the case was given to the jury, who soon returned a fine of twenty dollars and costs.

The entire afternoon was spent in quibbles and in obtaining a jury, and it was not until after six that twelve "good and lawful men" were obtained. They were,

John Horen, Ferdinand Williams, John H. Johnson, Antonio Munguia, E. B. Tracy, Wm. J. Smith, Jacob H. Smith, J. K. Knobell, and James Lynch.

But little evidence was introduced as the fact of keeping a market was easily shown, and there was no claim that a license had been secured. Messrs. Flint and Brisbin argued against the legality of the license, and Mr. Heard argued.

A few minutes before nine the case was given to the jury, who soon returned a fine of twenty dollars and costs.

The entire afternoon was spent in quibbles and in obtaining a jury, and it was not until after six that twelve "good and lawful men" were obtained. They were,

John Horen, Ferdinand Williams, John H. Johnson, Antonio Munguia, E. B. Tracy, Wm. J. Smith, Jacob H. Smith, J. K. Knobell, and James Lynch.

But little evidence was introduced as the fact of keeping a market was easily shown, and there was no claim that a license had been secured. Messrs. Flint and Brisbin argued against the legality of the license, and Mr. Heard argued.

A few minutes before nine the case was given to the jury, who soon returned a fine of twenty dollars and costs.

The entire afternoon was spent in quibbles and in obtaining a jury, and it was not until after six that twelve "good and lawful men" were obtained. They were,

John Horen, Ferdinand Williams, John H. Johnson, Antonio Munguia, E. B. Tracy, Wm. J. Smith, Jacob H. Smith, J. K. Knobell, and James Lynch.

But little evidence was introduced as the fact of keeping a market was easily shown, and there was no claim that a license had been secured. Messrs. Flint and Brisbin argued against the legality of the license, and Mr. Heard argued.

A few minutes before nine the case was given to the jury, who soon returned a fine of twenty dollars and costs.

The entire afternoon was spent in quibbles and in obtaining a jury, and it was not until after six that twelve "good and lawful men" were obtained. They were,

John Horen, Ferdinand Williams, John H. Johnson, Antonio Munguia, E. B. Tracy, Wm. J. Smith, Jacob H. Smith, J. K. Knobell, and James Lynch.

But little evidence was introduced as the fact of keeping a market was easily shown, and there was no claim that a license had been secured. Messrs. Flint and Brisbin argued against the legality of the license, and Mr. Heard argued.

A few minutes before nine the case was given to the jury, who soon returned a fine of twenty dollars and costs.

The entire afternoon was spent in quibbles and in obtaining a jury, and it was not until after six that twelve "good and lawful men" were obtained. They were,

John Horen, Ferdinand Williams, John H. Johnson, Antonio Munguia, E. B. Tracy, Wm. J. Smith, Jacob H. Smith, J. K. Knobell, and James Lynch.

But little evidence was introduced as the fact of keeping a market was easily shown, and there was no claim that a license had been secured. Messrs. Flint and Brisbin argued against the legality of the license, and Mr. Heard argued.

A few minutes before nine the case was given to the jury, who soon returned a fine of twenty dollars and costs.

The entire afternoon was spent in quibbles and in obtaining a jury, and it was not until after six that twelve "good and lawful men" were obtained. They were,

John Horen, Ferdinand Williams, John H. Johnson, Antonio Munguia, E. B. Tracy, Wm. J. Smith, Jacob H. Smith, J. K. Knobell, and James Lynch.

But little evidence was introduced as the fact of keeping a market was easily shown, and there was no claim that a license had been secured. Messrs. Flint and Brisbin argued against the legality of the license, and Mr. Heard argued.

A few minutes before nine the case was given to the jury, who soon returned a fine of twenty dollars and costs.

The entire afternoon was spent in quibbles and in obtaining a jury, and it was not until after six that twelve "good and lawful men" were obtained. They were,

John Horen, Ferdinand Williams, John H. Johnson, Antonio Munguia, E. B. Tracy, Wm. J. Smith, Jacob H. Smith, J. K. Knobell, and James Lynch.

But little evidence was introduced as the fact of keeping a market was easily shown, and there was no claim that a license had been secured. Messrs. Flint and Brisbin argued against the legality of the license, and Mr. Heard argued.

A few minutes before nine the case was given to the jury, who soon returned a fine of twenty dollars and costs.

The entire afternoon was spent in quibbles and in obtaining a jury, and it was not until after six that twelve "good and lawful men" were obtained. They were,

John Horen, Ferdinand Williams, John H. Johnson, Antonio Munguia, E. B. Tracy, Wm. J. Smith, Jacob H. Smith, J. K. Knobell, and James Lynch.

But little evidence was introduced as the fact of keeping a market was easily shown, and there was no claim that a license had been secured. Messrs. Flint and Brisbin argued against the legality of the license, and Mr. Heard argued.

A few minutes before nine the case was given to the jury, who soon returned a fine of twenty dollars and costs.

The entire afternoon was spent in quibbles and in obtaining a jury, and it was not until after six that twelve "good and lawful men" were obtained. They were,

John Horen, Ferdinand Williams, John H. Johnson, Antonio Munguia, E. B. Tracy, Wm. J. Smith, Jacob H. Smith, J. K. Knobell, and James Lynch.

But little evidence was introduced as the fact of keeping a market was easily shown, and there was no claim that a license had been secured. Messrs. Flint and Brisbin argued against the legality of the license, and Mr. Heard argued.

A few minutes before nine the case was given to the jury, who soon returned a fine of twenty dollars and costs.

The entire afternoon was spent in quibbles and in obtaining a jury, and it was not until after six that twelve "good and lawful men" were obtained. They were,

John Horen, Ferdinand Williams, John H. Johnson, Antonio Munguia, E. B. Tracy, Wm. J. Smith, Jacob H. Smith, J. K. Knobell, and James Lynch.

But little evidence was introduced as the fact of keeping a market was easily shown, and there was no claim that a license had been secured. Messrs. Flint and Brisbin argued against the legality of the license, and Mr. Heard argued.

A few minutes before nine the case was given to the jury, who soon returned a fine of twenty dollars and costs.

The entire afternoon was spent in quibbles and in obtaining a jury, and it was not until after six that twelve "good and lawful men" were obtained. They were,

John Horen, Ferdinand Williams, John H. Johnson, Antonio Munguia, E. B. Tracy, Wm. J. Smith, Jacob H. Smith, J. K. Knobell, and James Lynch.

But little evidence was introduced as the fact of keeping a market was easily shown, and there was no claim that a license had been secured. Messrs. Flint and Brisbin argued against the legality of the license, and Mr. Heard argued.

A few minutes before nine the case was given to the jury, who soon returned a fine of twenty dollars and costs.

The entire afternoon was spent in quibbles and in obtaining a jury, and it was not until after six that twelve "good and lawful men" were obtained. They were,

John Horen, Ferdinand Williams, John H. Johnson, Antonio Munguia, E. B. Tracy

THE CITY.

Market Matters.—The demand for butchers stalls in the market, was lively yesterday, owing to result of the trial of Mr. Colter, Thursday evening. The Market master informs us that out of the eighteen stalls but three are unoccupied. We do not know the cause which the butchers, as a body, intend to pursue, but the acquiescence of so many will probably make the opposition hereafter scattering.

One thing is absolutely certain that if the butchers should all consent to go to the market they cannot be accommodated with stalls in the present building. But for this fact we should anticipate a general concentration of the markets during the ensuing week, but with only three vacant stalls, and ten or a dozen butchers unoccupied, a dilemma arises which places the City Council in the position of the man with an elephant on his hands for a plaything. It would hardly be just to fine them for selling meat outside of the market when they cannot obtain accommodations inside.

We heard of one butcher, who has resolved to quit the business, and another was reported to be "giving away" his meat yesterday to evade the ordinance. The proceedings were not continued yesterday owing to the illness of the City Attorney, and as the Court will otherwise occupied to-day, they cannot be resumed until next week.

A Severe Storm.—Yesterday was a day of rain! We know of nothing that could have occurred that would afford us more pleasure to chronicle than the simple fact that we have had one of those good, old-fashioned rains, such as we remember of seeing in our younger days.

About 10 o'clock it commenced raining and for an hour or more it kept up, with very little abatement. A large quantity of water fell during the forenoon, which made all hearts rejoice.

The storm proper, however, occurred about 6 o'clock in the evening. This was accompanied by a heavy gale of wind, which did considerable damage to side-walks, chimneys, &c. On Third street, at the upper end of Rogers' block, about fifty feet of side-walk was uprooted and thrown across the street, a portion of the timbers smashing a window in Bigelow & Murdoch's Agricultural Warehouse. At the corner of Third and Exchange streets a similar occurrence took place, lifting the sidewalk and throwing it across the street. With the exception of overturning a few chimneys, we could learn of no other damage done in the city.

We learn that the wind made considerable havoc among the shingles at the Fort, but no serious damage was sustained. The amount of rain that fell in the evening largely exceeded that of the afternoon, and altogether will be of immense value to vegetation, and will undoubtedly swell the river sufficiently to greatly improve navigation.

Dodging the Question.—The Winona Republican indulges in a lengthy tirade of slang in response to our concise statement showing up the petty course of certain people in this neighborhood, in relation to the Chicago Fair. It glibly gives (with no authority to say its own veracious statement) the cash contributions of Winona, "to aid the soldiers and their families" as amounting to \$2,550. The Republican seems to classify the bounties, paid to secure men to enlist, as cash "to aid soldiers and their families," and falls back on that to make a show of liberality. Our statement was of charitable disbursements simply. For filling one quota this paid between forty and fifty thousand dollars, and if we were to figure on the Winona basis, our cash paid "to aid soldiers and their families" would amount to nearly a quarter of a million.

Will the Republicans be so kind as to drop its fancy figures and state what has been given, aside from bounties? Figures are mighty uncertain things for some time to handle, and a little detail might add to the reliability of the statement. If the figures are obtained legitimately it will be easy matter to show where they came from.

RIVER NEWS.

Two glorious days of yesterday will prove of great value to steamers. The river rose two inches within four hours of last evening, and it was as general as it appeared, so it is safe to expect a foot rise as the total result. Three or four such "waterfalls" will carry us through the season, with the large craft all the time.

The War Eagle and Northern Belle were the regulars yesterday. The G. W. H. W. came down from Mendota, where she had been to deliver cars and railroad iron.

GLEANINGS FROM OUR EXCHANGERS.—A LADY WITH A BOAT.—Saturday evening the 15th, a lady, Mrs. Henderson, of St. Paul, was the first to pass the river on her boat, from the city, on the bank of the river near the Fort road, breaking the furniture and smashing things generally.

Chief Turnbull, accompanied by two of his men, immediately repaired to the spot, and found that all but one soldier had left. He was a member of the Illinois cavalry, and had his horse hitched in front of the house, but was committing no depredations. The soldiers had not committed the violence reported, but they came up the road, claiming to have lost their way, and the residents were much alarmed, owing probably to the recent lawless acts which have occurred.

The soldier found on the premises being partially intoxicated, was arrested by the police, and his loaded revolver taken away. A squad of the Provost Guard, having been sent for, came up and the prisoner was turned over to them, and sent to the Fort.

That Big Fish Story.—The Pioneer recently related a brilliant trapping exploit of a Captain in the army and a civilian, which resulted in an immense quantity of trout being brought to town. As proof that the story was correct, the boat asserted that they allowed him to catch their fish line when they returned, and that rendered him a competent witness.

A Red Wing paper accused our fishermen of using a seine, which was a foul imputation. "Murder will out" at last, and we have high military authority for a true statement of their extraordinary luck. They proceeded to Lost Creek, and hired a couple of Germans who know their biz, to fish for them at a dollar and a half a day.

We were before fully appreciated the result of the Pioneer's story, when somebody said, "We trust the Captain will invite us to join him on his next raid." He evidently had an eye to the twelve shillings.

They Will Pay.—The city is making a good thing out of the ball and chain ordinance. When culprits could go to jail and have a good living with nothing to do for a week or two, they would frequently refuse to pay their fine when they could do so with little or no trouble. Now that the balls and chains are actually in readiness, and the street Commissioner is anxious to increase his force, they insist on paying every time, and not a man has yet been caught minus funds or a friend to aid him. Thomas Welsh, who is former times was one of the regulars in going to jail, managed yesterday to pay the expenses of a five dollar drunk, and escape the dreaded punishment.

The Shooting Affair.—The man who shot Capt. Loar in the arm while coming up the river on the Victory, last Wednesday morning, was arraigned before Justice McElrath yesterday. Though down on the steamer's passenger list under the name of Luker, he now gives the name of Lewis Harper.

Capt. Loar and the Surgeon who examined his arm were the only witnesses examined or offered. The prisoner did not attempt any defense. In default of \$1,000, he was committed to await trial before the District Court, in November.

Gas.—At the last meeting of the City Council a resolution was passed authorizing the lighting of twenty-five street lamps and a committee appointed to select the lamps to be used. Notwithstanding this, we are still in the darkness, and we should like to know why. There ought to be fifty lamps lighted, but if we can't have that number, by all means give us the twenty-five. Six months is quite sufficient to go without street lamps.

Fifth Ward Nomination.—The Union voters in the Fifth Ward held a caucus last evening and nominated Thos. J. Galbraith, Esq., as a candidate to be supported for Alderman, at the special election next Monday.

Another Arrest.—Deputy Sheriff Grace visited the Fort again yesterday, and arrested John Hippo, on charge of being engaged in the robbery of Kirt's.

Removed.—The mounting with which the State House was draped upon the death of President Lincoln, was removed yesterday.

NOTICE.—The Plymouth church, which is now being repaired, will not open for service or the Sabbath School till the first Sabbath in July.

ATTORNEY.—A meeting of the Draft Association of the Third Ward will be held at the City Hall this evening at half-past seven o'clock, to take action as to the disposition of the funds on hand.

DR. C. L. SPENCER & CO., Proprietors.—*Prudential Agent.*—DEMAS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.

DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.—DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.

DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.—DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.

DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.—DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.

DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.—DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.

DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.—DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.

DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.—DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.

DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.—DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.

DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.—DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.

DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.—DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.

DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.—DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.

DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.—DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.

DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.—DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.

DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.—DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.

DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.—DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.

DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.—DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.

DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.—DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.

DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.—DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.

DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.—DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.

DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.—DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.

DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.—DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.

DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.—DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.

DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.—DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.

DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.—DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.

DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.—DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.

DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.—DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.

DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.—DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.

DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.—DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.

DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.—DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.

DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.—DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.

DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.—DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.

DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.—DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.

DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.—DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.

DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.—DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.

DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.—DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.

DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.—DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.

DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.—DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.

DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.—DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.

DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.—DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.

DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.—DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.

DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.—DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.

DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.—DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.

DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.—DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.

DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.—DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.

DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.—DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.

DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.—DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.

DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.—DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.

DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.—DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.

DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.—DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.

DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.—DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.

DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.—DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.

DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.—DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.

DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.—DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.

DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.—DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.

DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.—DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.

DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.—DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.

DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.—DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.

DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.—DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.

DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.—DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.

DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.—DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.

DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.—DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.

DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.—DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.

DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.—DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.

DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.—DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.

DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.—DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Prudential Agents.

DEMUS BARNES & CO., New York, Pr